The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY DECEMBER 4, 1902 XL—NO 57

HAD SHORT SESSIONS

Alger Sworn in as Senator to Fill Vacancy Caused By Death of McMillan.

MESSAGE CLOSELY FOLLOWED.

No Action Taken on the Much Regreted Resignation of Rev. W. H. Milburn, Blind Chaplain of Senate. Some Presidential Nominations.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Interest in the session of the senate yesterday was heightened by the fact that the president's message to congress would be read and also that General Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, former secretary of war under President McKinley, would be sworn in to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator McMillan. His desk and chair were hidden beneath a mass of flowers, and as he took his seat he was surrounded by a number of his colleagues, who extended hearty congratulations. In the gallery were a number of General Alger's personal friends and members of his family.

One hour and 15 minutes were consumed in reading the president's message. Almost the entire Republican representation was in their seats, but not more than half the seats on the Democratic side were occupied. The closest attention was paid to the message as it was being read, and frequently senators would confer regarding some special portion of it which had attracted their particular notice.

A number of bills and resolutions were introduced following a brief executive session. The resignation of Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the senate, was received with genuine regret. He had become a familiar figure in the body and was personally acquainted with every senator. No action was taken on the resignation.

At 1:50 p. m. the senate adjourned until today, out of respect to the memory of the late Charles H. Russell, representative from Connecticut.

In the House.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The house was in session an hour and 40 minutes yesterday. One hour of that time was consumed in reading the president's message. The reading was listened to with attention by members without regard to party, but without demonstration, except at the conclusion of the reading, when the Republicans applauded generously. Mr. Cannon, chairman of the committee on appropriations, gave notice that the bill to defray the expenses of the coal strike commission would be called up today. The deaths of the late Representatives DeGraffenreid and Sheppard, of Texas, which occurred during the recess, were announced, and after adopting the customary resolutions of regret the house adjourned as a further mark of respect to their memories.

Anti-Trust Bill.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Senator Cullom yesterday introduced a bill to amend the Sherman anti-trust law. It prohibits interstate commerce in articles produced by the trusts, the penalty for violations being a fine of from $500 to $5,000.

The bill authorizes the attorney general or any district attorney to make application to the federal judges for the summoning of persons before them to answer questions as to material violations of the anti-trust law in advance of the trial of a case, and requires the judges to issue orders for the appearance of such persons upon this application. In such cases witnesses are to be protected against prosecution on account of their revelations, but they are to be deprived of the right to refuse to answer because of self-crimination. Annual reports are required to be made by all persons, firms or corporations engaging in interstate commerce. These are to be filed with the interstate commission and they are to be subject to the scrutiny of the attorney general, but not of the general public. The attorney general is authorized to appoint 50 special agents to seek out violations of the law.

Presidential Nominations.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The president yesterday sent the following nominations, among others, to the senate:

State—Bellamy Storer, Ohio, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary; Charlemagne Tower, Pennsylvania, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Germany.

Consuls of the United States—David R. Birch, Pennsylvania, at Malaga, Spain; James C. McNally, Pennsylvania, at Liege, Belgium.

Postmasters—Pennsylvania: A. C. Mathues, Media; C. L. Ferrebee; St. Clair; W. W. Morgan, Slatington; W. L. Bixler, Ephrata; W. D. Hamilton, Freedom; I. T. Klingensmith, Leechburg; A. Secor, Sheffield; Lily Waters, Evans City; J. A. McKee, New Castle; R. M. Russell, Glassport; J. M. Brothers, Knox; A. Laubach, Siegfried; S. B. Sickelsmith, New Haven. West Virginia: Albert C. Helmick, Thomas; W. H. Somers, Berkeley Springs. Ohio: W. W. Johns, Bellville; W. W. Roach, Bellefontaine; J. C. Irwin, DeGraff; J. K. McDonald, West Liberty; J. C. Pierce, Forest.

THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

The Close Was Dull and Heavy Under Selling Pressure—Bonds Were Easier.

New York, Dec. 3.—The notable early strength in yesterday's stock market was apparently due to a resumption of activity on the part of some of the recently passive speculative pools. The so-called western contingent was credited with large transactions. The operators on the bull side professed to have advance information of the contents of the president's message. Either their information or their judgment of its effect was at fault, according to the action of the market after the publication of the message. The advance halted about the time the delivery of the message to congress was due. The market lacked all power of resistance to the selling movement from that time forward and the selling pressure gained in force until near the close, which was dull and heavy.

The bond market became easier in sympathy with the late reaction in stocks. Total sales, par value, $2,170,000.

United States 3s, coupon, declined ⅛ per cent on the last call.

OHIO CAPITAL IN CUBA.

Youngstown Men Secure Franchise to Build 15-Mile Street Railway.

New York, Dec. 3.—Willis Parks and several other capitalists of Youngstown, O., returned from Cuba yesterday on the Ward liner Mexico. They have secured a franchise in Havana for 15 miles of street railway, which, Mr. Parks says, will be completed at once. Under the name of the Havana and Jiminettas Railway company, which is incorporated under the laws of the state of Delaware, they have taken up a large tract of land at Marianac Beach, near Havana, where they propose to establish a summer resort modeled after Coney Island. The main line of the railway line will run from the front wharf where the Ward line steamers land direct to the beach.

Mr. Parks says that a meeting will be held in Youngstown this week, at which the final organization of the company and election of officers and directors will take place.

Ohio and Indiana Electric Railway.

Anderson, Ind., Dec. 3.—Charles L. Henry, of this city, says he will build an electric railway from Indianapolis to Cincinnati, and that work will begin next spring. He expects the road to be in operation to Rushville, at least by July, 1904. Mr. Henry asserts that the Indianapolis-Cincinnati line is not to be a part of any other electric system that it will be independent of any other and will be an Indiana enterprise. From Indianapolis to Rushville the proposed line will parallel the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, but from Rushville the route to Cincinnati is yet to be determined.

Spanish-American War Nurses.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The Spanish-American war nurses met in annual convention yesterday. Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, of this city, presided. Colonel M. E. Urell, commander-in-chief of the Spanish War Veterans; Mrs. Flora Lewis, national president of the auxiliaries, Spanish War Veterans; Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and former Surgeon General Sternberg, of the army, made short addresses.

CASTRO ASKS FOR MORE TIME.

Says Civil War Impoverished Country. Will Issue Bonds at High Rate of Interest.

Berlin, Dec. 3.—The published statement that Germany's claims against Venezuela amount to $15,000,000 is incorrect. The total is about $2,000,0000.

President Castro represents to Germany that Venezuela has little credit abroad, that the country is just emerging from a civil war, during which planting and industry were partially ruined, and that, therefore, no matter how much Venezuela may desire to satisfy immediately the claims against her, it is obviously impossible. Hence an agreement on the subject must provide for deferred payments. The seizure of the custom houses would add to the internal distress and disorder.

While President Castro's proposals are not disclosed, there is reason to believe that they include the issuance of bonds at a moderately high rate of interest, with some sort of a guarantee that if the interest or the instalments of the principal are defaulted certain Venezuelan custom houses may be taken over by Germany.

There is no disposition here to proceed with harsh measures toward Venezuela if milder ones will suffice to exact satisfaction. The claimants are constantly urging the government to press the collection of the amounts due them.

Caracas, Venezuela, Dec. 3.—The German cruisers Vineta and Falke have arrived at LaGuaira from Curacao.

$75,000 Fire.

Philadelphia, Dec. 3.—The warehouse and office building of the Lucent Oil company, of which William F Young is president, at Second and Arch streets, was badly damaged by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at $75,000, partly covered by insurance

HEBARD CREW SAVED

While Vessel Was Pounding to Pieces on Rocks Men Were Safely Taken Ashore.

BRAVERY OF THE SHIP'S MATES.

Carried Line Ashore in Frail Little Skiff and Fell Bruised, Bleeding and Exhausted on Shore—Captain Had Narrow Escape from Death.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 3.—A special to the Free Press from Sault Ste. Marie Mich., says that the crew of the lost steamer Hebard was rescued Sunday morning and pulled ashore in a "bosun's chair," between the hous of 3 and 10 a. m., while the steamer was pounding to pieces on the rocks 200 yards off shore.

The vessel went on the rocks bow on, in a blinding snow storm, shortly after midnight, off Mamaise Point about 60 miles north of the Soo. The crew could just distinguish the outlines of the rocky shore and it looked as though no small boat could possibly live in the raging sea that was washing over the ship's decks with every billow. But the boat was already settling on her side and it was evident that the pounding could not continue long before the rocks would punch great holes in her. Volunteers to make the attempt to carry a line ashore were found in First Mate Burrell and Second Mate Jackson. The ship's yawl had been stove in by the sea and nothing remained for the perilous trip ashore but a little skiff. In this frail little craft the two mates set out. Twice their boat was hurled back by the waves when they had all but reached the goal, and the third time the boat spilled them out just inside the line of safety. Clambering up the rocks, clinging tightly to the line upon which hung the lives of their comrades aboard ship, the two men, bruised and bleeding from head to foot, fell exhausted on the shore.

Helped Crew to Shore.

Oscar Carleson, who lives nearby, came upon the scene with his sons in time to assist in making fast the line and help bring the first members of the crew to the shore.

Two were hauled in the chair at once for the first two trips, and the fifth passenger was Miss Jennie Barnes.

Captain Ryan had a narrow escape from death at the last moment. As he was swinging clear of the vessel the lines became entangled and it was a difficult task to get him ashore. He was thrown out of the chair and had to be hauled out of the surf by the members of the crew who had preceded him. It was 10 o'clock in the morning when all were safely on the shore.

Are Overdue.

Ashland, Wis. Dec. 3.—Fear is generally expressed here that the steamer Wilhem and tow, which left the Soo Sunday noon, have fallen victims to the storm which swept Lake Superior Sunday night. The boats were bound for Ashland, and are long overdue. No word has come that they have reached shelter at any point since leaving Sault Ste. Marie.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

General Bliss Says Everything Is Progressing Satisfactorily.

Havana, Dec. 3.—General Tasker H. Bliss, who is here to arrange a basis for a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba, had another conference yesterday with Secretary of State Zaldo and Secretary of Finance Mantes, who were appointed a committee by President Palma to meet the general.

General Bliss afterward said: "We expect to conclude the conference next Saturday. Everything is progressing satisfactorily."

It is generally understood that the Cuban commissioners have accepted all propositions which General Bliss has advanced thus far on behalf of the United States.

Arranged to Kill Japan's Emperor.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 3.—The steamer Kaga Maru, which arrived yesterday from the Orient, brought news of an attempt on the life of the emperor of Japan when the imperial train was at Otaka, en route to the scene of the maneuvers of Ainshin. A number of conspirators had gone there and arranged to blow up the emperor's train, but the police authorities learned of the plot and the would-be dynamiters fled. The imperial train did not proceed until an engine had been sent over the line to test the safety of the track. The plotters were not captured.

Madisonville, Ky., Dec. 3.—The Illinois Central Railroad company has awarded the contract for grading the proposed road between Marion, Ky., and the Ohio river, thus completing its line between Nashville and St. Louis.

Judge Earl Dead.

Utica, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Former Judge of the State Court of Appeals Robert Earl died at his home in Herkimer yesterday of paralysis. He was 78 years old.

BIG MALLEABLE IRON COMBINE.

Seventeen of the Leading Concerns In the United States Go Into One Big Company.

Detroit, Dec. 3.—One of the biggest deals ever made in the state of Michigan was consummated in the office of W. C. McMillan here yesterday, when 17 of the leading malleable iron concerns of the United States signed an agreement to form one big company, with a capital of from $16,000,000 to $20,000,000.

The financial headquarters of the concern will be at New York and the headquarters of the operating department at Chicago, temporarily at least.

W. C. McMillan, of the Michigan Malleable Iron company, said last night:

"There has been no cash paid out and there is no water for stock jobbing purposes. We have combined because we believe it is for our best interest to do so, and have not sold out to any trust. It is true that the United States Steel corporation interests are in this and that the corporation is to that extent interested. The new combination is as big as the National, the only otner large malleable amalgamation in existence, and I consider it fully as strong. None of the plants will be shut down and there will be no change in their management."

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.

Recommendations for Increase of Salaries of Judicial Officers Renewed.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Attorney General Knox, in his annual report, submitted to congress yesterday, renews his recommendation for an increase of the salaries of judicial officers through out the country. The report shows that the number of cases remaining undisposed of in the United States supreme court at the close of the October, 1902, term, was 344 on the appellate and 11 on the original docket. At the close of the previous term there were 336 cases undisposed of. The number of cases docketed at the term was 383; number disposed of, 375.

The statement of criminal prosecutions in the United States court shows that 16,350 prosecutions terminated during the last year. Of the 9,602 criminal prosecutions pending July 1, 1902, 262 were for violations of customs laws, 3,506 for violation of internal revenue laws, 722 for violation of postoffice laws, 10 under the election laws, 100 under the naturalization laws, 909 under the intercourse laws, 185 under the pension laws, 74 for embezzlement and 3,836 miscellaneous prosecutions. On July 1, 1902 there were 3,150 United States convicts in the various prisons and reformatories of the country.

Severe Southern Storms.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 3.—A severe storm of wind and rain swept over a portion of the south yesterday, causing considerable loss to property and several casualties. Southern Louisiana, Northern Mississippi, Western Tennessee and Southern Alabama were the chief sufferers. The storm also was very severe in the vicinity of Clayton, Ala., where trees were uprooted and houses blown down. It is feared that the loss of life and serious losses among live stock may be reported when full details of the damage shall be received.

Evansville, Ind., Dec. 3.—The worst storm that has visited Southern Indiana in many years swept this section yesterday afternoon, sinking barges and house boats on the river, tearing down buildings and playing havoc with telephone and telegraph wires.

Runaway Freight.

Wheeling, W. Va., Dec. 3.—A special from Cumberland, Md., to the Register says: A freight train of 24 cars, with engine, was wiped out on the West Virginia Central railroad yesterday evening in a runaway down the Blackwater grade, one of the steepest in the country, 167 feet to the mile. Engineer John Jankey was killed and Brakeman Alva Wolfe, of Elkins, fatally, and Conductor James Brown and Fireman L. J. Cross painfully hurt. The runaway was caused by the wet rails, a heavy rain having fallen during the evening.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

Four Powerful Organizations Will Demand Increased Pay.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—With the purpose of formulating requests for increase from 10 to 20 per cent in the pay of 170,000 railroad employes, committees from four powerful labor organizations are now meeting in Chicago. They are holding daily sessions in four Chicago hotels, and may be expected to present their demands to the railroad officials early next week The four organizations represented by the committees are: Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, membership 41,000; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, membership 47,000; Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, membership 60,000; Order of Railway Conductors, membership 22,000.

For the first time in eight years the four organizations are working in harmony and may be counted upon to stand together in the possibility of trouble with the railroads.

Salem H. Wales Dead.

New York, Dec. 3.—Salem H. Wales, father in law of Secretary Root, died here yesterday afternoon. He was 72 years of age.

FOREIGNERS' OPINIONS

Some London Papers Regard President Roosevelt's Message as Disappointing.

FRENCH PRESS COMPLIMENTARY

Say It Is an Original and Highly Interesting Document, Inspired by Ardent Patriotism and Manifesting Great Courage on Part of Author.

London, Dec. 3.—Some of the London morning papers regard President Roosevelt's message as disappointing, inasmuch, according to their views, he adopts a cautious and conservative policy rather than a revolutionary one in dealing with the trust question and the tariff." On the whole, however, while carefully examining the message in detail, there is not a strong disposition on the part of the press to strongly criticize it.

"The general impression is that President Roosevelt has been influenced by the warning echoes of the last elections and that he seeks to attract rather than attempts to compel the support of congress."

A leading paper says:

"The message is more remarkable for the lofty idealism of its language than for any boldness in its specific recommendations."

The president's enunciation of the foreign policy of the United States and his advocacy of a strong navy meet with warm appreciation and the message generally is welcomed as a tranquilizing one by proving that no organic change of policy is intended.

Paris Views.

Paris, Dec. 3.—Most of the morning papers here give considerable space to President Roosevelt's message. The few journals that comment on the message pronounce it an original and highly interesting document, inspired by ardent patriotism and manifesting great courage on the part of its author, especially in his treatment of the trust question. These papers approve his enunciations regarding the foreign policy of the United States and the Monroe doctrine.

The Figaro dwells admiringly on the fact that the message has nothing of the commonplace which is a customary feature of communications from European sovereigns to their parliaments.

SANITARY CONFERENCE.

Representatives of American Republics Meet in Washington.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The first international sanitary conference of the American republics convened here yesterday. The governments of Mexico Cuba, Chile, Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras and the United States were represented by the delegates. The conference is the outgrowth of the international meeting held a year ago in the city of Mexico, and quarantine and sanitation matters generally are to be discussed, and whatever measures are adopted to improve existing systems will be considered by an international sanitary bureau before the assembling of the next annual conference. The sessions yesterday were mostly devoted to welcoming addresses and organization.

Officiating as the governing board were Ambassador Azpiron, of Mexico, and Minister Quesada, of Cuba. Dr. Walter Wyman, surgeon general of the marine hospital service, called the conference to order. Formal addresses of welcome were made by Secretary of the Treasury Shaw and Assistant Secretary of State Hill They were responded to by a number of the delegates.

Formal organization was completed by the election of Dr. Walter Wyman surgeon general of the United States marine hospital service, as president and Dr. Arthur K. Reynolds, of Chicago, as secretary. An advisory council of several delegates was appointed The conference then adjourned until today.

Monument Competition Decided.

New York, Dec. 3.—The competition for the commission of designing and erecting a $20,000 monument in Pittsburg to Colonel Alexander L. Hawkins, of the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteer regiment, was decided yesterday. The winner is William Couper, a sculptor of this city. The jury consisted of John W. Beatty, director of the Carnegie institute at Pittsburg, and Daniel C. French and Thomas Shields Clarke, sculptors of this city.

10 Per Cent Freight Advance.

Cleveland, Dec. 3.—The iron committee of the Central Freight association, at a meeting which has just closed here, arranged for an advance of 10 per cent in the rates of freight on iron and iron products. This change in the rates is to become effective at once.

Organizer Calls Meeting.

Toledo, Dec. 3.—T. H. Flynn, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a call for a meeting of representatives of the iron craftsmen at Pittsburg, Jan. 5, 1903, for the purpose of settling jurisdiction disputes involving the metal trades.

AMERICAN METHODS.

German Farmers Coming Here to Investigate.

Berlin, Dec. 3.—A large delegation of farmers, under the auspices of the German agricultural society, is going to the United States in April for a three months' tour, studying American agricultural methods. The German embassy at Washington negotiated the affair with the agricultural department, which will furnish a guide during the entire trip. His expenses will be defrayed by the Germans. The trip includes stops at Baltimore, where special attention will be given to dairy farms, and Washington, where the agricultural department will be exhaustively studied. The German agricultural society, though a private organization, has taken the United States agricultural department as a model, and is trying to do in Germany many things which the department does in the United States. After leaving Washington the industries of West Virginia will be examined and then the horse breeding and tobacco growing industries of Kentucky will be inspected. The tourists afterward will visit St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha, where the stock yards will be investigated and will also inquire into the Nebraska beet sugar industry. They will next stop at the irrigating system of Colorado.

From San Francisco the German farmers will go on an excursion to Los Angeles and study the fruit farms. They will return eastward via Tacoma and the wheat farms of the Dakotas and Minnesota. Later they will visit the Chicago slaughter houses and grain elevators, after which the Germans will be shown the beet root industry of Michigan. A number of agricultural experiment stations along the route will be examined. The travelers will embark for home at New York, June 30.

THE NEW TRUST BILL.

Nine Sections Added to the Sherman Bill.

Washington, Dec. 3.—What has been heralded as the administration's anti-trust bill was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Cullom. Because the Illinois senator was for some years chairman of the Senate committee on interstate commerce and therefore very familar with the operation of the laws on the subject, it was announced some time ago that President Roosevelt had entrusted to him the preparation of the bill which was to embody his views. There has, therefore, been much curiosity to see the results of Mr. Cullom's labors. He proposes to add nine new sections to the Sherman law.

Section nine, the first of the proposed new sections, provides that "no article of commerce produced, manufactured, owned or dealt in by any person, corporation, association, joint stock company or partnership, shall be transported or carried without the state or territory in which produced or manufactured, etc."

It further provides that every person, corporation, etc., carrying on business for any of the purposes aforesaid may be perpetually enjoined and restrained from doing or carrying on any interstate or foreign commerce whatever.

Section twelve authorizes the attorney general to appoint as many as fifty competent men to be assigned to different parts of the United States to search for evidences of violation of this act.

BROKE JAIL AT ASHLAND.

Convicted Horse Thief Attacks the Sheriff.

Ashland, O., Dec. 3.—A horse thief giving the name of Brown West, who had been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, made his escape from the jail Monday. Sheriff Homan was taking his supper to him on a tray and when the sheriff stepped inside the cell door West struck him on top of the head with a heavy piece of iron.

The sheriff, although partially stunned, grappled with his prisoner and together they rolled down a short flight of stairs. The prisoner succeeded in getting away and made a dash for the large glass front door to the jail. Mrs. Homan and daughter Elva attempted to stop him, but he thrust them aside, jumped through the door and escaped Bloodhounds were put on his trail.

California.

Fully described and illustrated in an artistically arranged and beautifully printed book just issued by the Chicago & North-Western R'y. It describes fully its commercial, industrial and transportation advantages, and the delights of outdoor life in the beautiful climate of the Coast; of special interest to those contemplating a trip to this wonderful State. Send four cents in postage to W. B. Kniskern, Passenger Traffic Manager 22 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

Field Hockey Popular

The English Game Making Rapid Headway In This Country. Mode of Play and Ground Dimensions.

Field hockey, the popular English game recently introduced into this country, has made an unmistakable hit. The sport combines all the elements that go to make up a successful American pastime, and it is highly

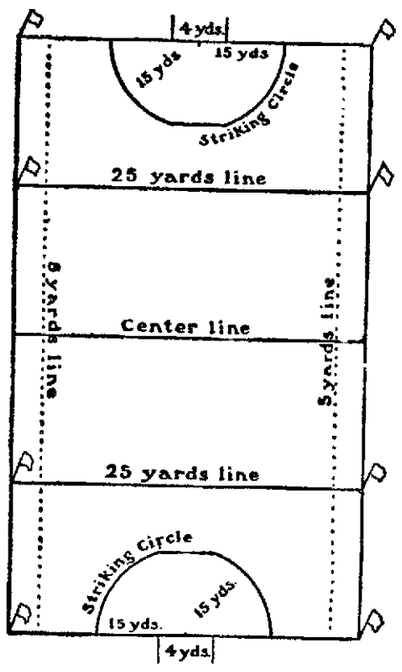


DIAGRAM OF FIELD HOCKEY GROUNDS.

probable that in another year we will find it fully as popular as many games that have had a much longer life.

Miss Constance McK. Applebee, the well known authority on the game in England, was responsible for its introduction into this country, and as the result of her labors the women's colleges of Vassar, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania; Wellesley, Massachusetts; Radcliffe, at Cambridge, Mass., and Smith, at Northampton, Mass., have become ardent patrons of field hockey. Several hundred enthusiastic young women of athletic inclinations have formed themselves into teams, and an intercollegiate association is soon to be formed. Men, too, are evincing a lively interest in the game.

The game of field hockey has been highly recommended by American authorities on physical education and is as popular in England as baseball is in America. It also has an advantage, owing to the fact that it can be played by boys and girls, men and women, and in England mixed tournaments are particularly popular. It is Miss Applebee's intention to endeavor to get the different golf clubs to take up this English game as an adjunct to the game of golf, for in this way the women folks will become more interested in physical development

Although the game can be traced back to 1527 in England and 1387 in France, it was only in 1875 the Men's Hockey association was formed and placed upon a sound basis. In 1886 the first women's hockey club was started, and it gradually became a favorite sport among Englishwomen. It was in 1895 that the All England Women's Hockey association was formed, and from that until the present day it has been popular throughout Great Britain.

The dimensions of the regulation hockey field are 100 yards in length by not less than 50 yards or more than 60 yards in breadth. This space must be marked out with whitewash lines and

TYPICAL WOMAN FIELD HOCKEY PLAYER.

with a flag at each corner. Care must be taken that the angles are right angles. The longer lines are called the "side lines" and the shorter ones the "goal lines."

Across the ground, fifty yards from each goal line, is marked the "center line." Each half of the ground is again divided by a line called the "twenty-five yard line."

Five yards inside each side line is marked a dotted line, parallel with the side line. This is called the "five yard line."

In the middle of each goal line and four yards apart are placed the goal posts. These must be uprights seven feet high, with a horizontal bar stretching from one to the other. In the front of each goal and fifteen yards from it is drawn a line four yards long, parallel to the goal line. The ends of this line are carried around in a curve, forming a quarter circle, until they reach the goal line at a point fifteen yards from the center of the goal. This half circle is called the "striking circle."

The field must be a level, smooth stretch of turf, kept short and well rolled.

The better the condition of the ground the greater can be the accuracy and skill of the play. Cricket, tennis or football fields can often be hired for one or two days a week during the hockey season, and if reasonable care is taken of the ground it should in no way be the worse for hockey.

When no better is available, an ordinary flat field, if rolled and looked after a little, will answer the purpose in the beginning; then when a game is well started and the players reach the stage of skillful and accurate play a flourishing hockey club will have less difficulty in procuring a suitable ground for the coming seasons.

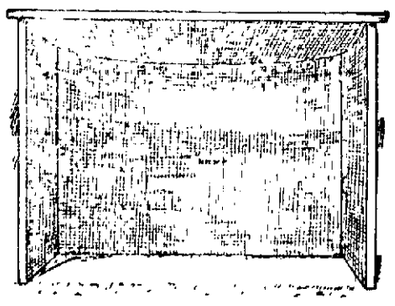
A good stick is of greatest importance. Sticks should weigh from nineteen to twenty-five ounces. The most useful weight for a beginner is twenty-two ounces. With this she can play in any place on the field. The general custom is a nineteen or twenty-two ounce stick for the forwards, twenty-one to twenty-three ounce stick for the halfbacks, twenty-three to twenty-five ounce for the backs and goalkeeper. The average height is 3 feet 2 inches. But in this, as in the weight, each individual is the best judge as to which suits her particular mode of play and which, while long enough to prevent stooping, is not so high as to impede easy and free wrist play.

The sticks are made of ash or hickory of the better kind, with ash blades and cane handles. The cane handle gives a spring which sends a clean driving hit without any jar to the hands.

A regulation "American association hockey stick," made from an English pattern, has been brought out and can be relied on. All these sticks are stamped "Applebee" on the handle.

A useful addition to the stick is a thick rubber ring about two feet from the top to prevent other sticks slipping up and "barking" the fingers.

The balls should be the size and weight of an ordinary cricket ball and painted white. The American Hockey association has also brought out a very



THE REGULATION NET.

good ball which, while as good for play as a cricket ball, is not so expensive.

It is now the general custom on hockey fields to have nets affixed to the back of the goal posts. Though not an actual necessity, they are a great convenience. In the case of a hard shot it is sometimes difficult for the umpire to decide whether the ball has gone through the goal or at the side of it. With nets properly fixed this point cannot arise. If the ball passes between the goal posts, it will be stopped inside the net, and disputes between awarding "a goal" or "twenty-five yard bully" are rendered impossible.

In a book Miss Applebee has written, entitled "English Field Hockey For Men and Women," she describes the mode of play as follows:

The game is played by twenty-two players, eleven on each side, but where there is difficulty in getting the full numbers the respective captains may decide to play with twenty or eighteen. A regulation match game should be played with the full number on each side. Each eleven consists of five forwards, three halfbacks, two fullbacks and a goal keeper.

The five forwards stand close to the center line. Their feet and sticks must be inside the line—that is nearer their own goal than the ball, which is placed on the line. The remaining players are stationed as provided for in the official rules.

The game starts with the ball being "bulled off" in the center of the ground by the two center forwards. The ball is placed on the line, and the two forwards who are bullying stand with one foot on either side of the line facing each other and standing square to the side line.

The center halves and left and right inside forwards on the blowing of the whistle for the bully close up to watch it, each one ready to take the ball should it come her way.

The center forward getting the ball will try to pass it out to either of her own inside players, who, on getting possession of it, will "dribble" it up the field until met by an enemy, when she will, by a quick stroke, pass it out to the wing player, in this way keeping a straight line and followed by their halfbacks by skillful and clever passes and dribbling the forwards get the ball into the "striking circle." When once the ball is inside this circle, a goal can be scored. All five forwards then concentrate their energies on "shooting a goal," the goal keeper and fullbacks endeavoring to send the ball well out of the circle to their own halfbacks, who are waiting to pass it down to their own forwards.

Newark's New Captain.

Manager W. W. Burnham of the Newark (N. J.) club has signed John J. O'Brien of Lewiston, Me., to captain the club and play second base for 1903.

New Orleans Baseball.

Frank Bishop will be the backer and Charley Frank manager of the New Orleans club in the new Southern league.

The Bowlers Realm

Willie Gehman of Philadelphia, a Young Phenomenon. Baseball Talk.

Bowlers were never more enthusiastic than at present. In Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Philadelphia and New York the alley sharps are promoting tournaments, and many sensationally high scores are announced, especially in Chicago, where bowling interest is always at fever heat.

One of the most remarkable young bowlers in the country is Willie Gehman, a sixteen-year-old youngster in Philadelphia. Even were his age not taken into consideration, his wonderful records on the alley would place him among the foremost bowlers in the country.

While his bowling is of a phenomenal nature, in view of his years, there is nothing of the prodigy about the youngster.

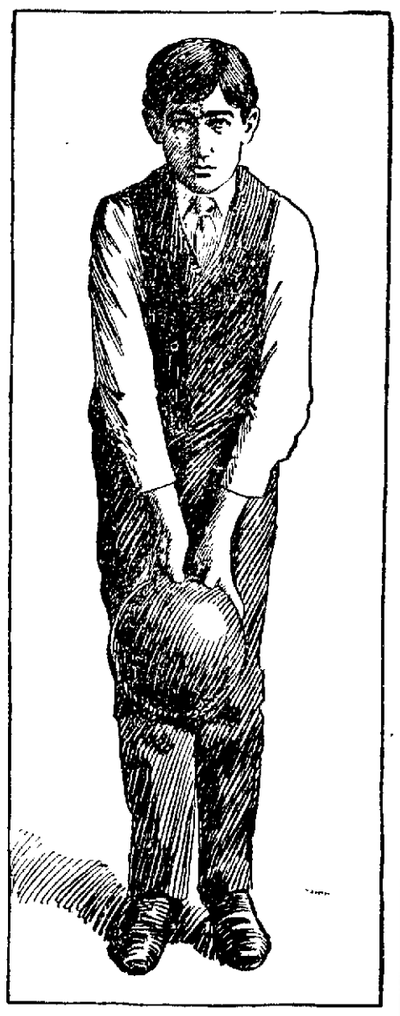
Less than five feet in height and weighing but eighty-four pounds, Willie, who is now known as the boy wonder, has done some remarkable work with the tenpins.

His best score thus far is 267 out of a possible 300. The score in detail follows: 30, 60, 90, 120, 150, 179, 199, 219, 248, 267. He made seven consecutive strikes, then made a spare, and finished with two strikes and nine. This score is the best made on the Imperial alleys.

In three successive games he rolled 663, an average of 221, a feat few bowlers have been able to accomplish. In other games he has made as follows: Cocked hat, 47; tenpins (small balls), 147; ninepins, 8 (out of a possible 10); five back, 78.

In bowling, he rolls a side ball which weighs ordinarily from sixteen to seventeen pounds. He rolls with great accuracy, and, naturally, in view of the weight of the ball and his size and age, great speed does not characterize his work.

In making spares from splits or difficult combinations he has had excellent



WILLIE GEHMAN'S BOWLING POSE.

success. Inasmuch as he has been bowling but eight months, his work is of an extraordinary nature. He is equally clever at cocked hat, five back, ninepins and duckpins as he is at the normal game of tenpins.

Personally he is a quiet, well mannered youngster.

Tom Loftus, manager of the Washington American league team, has found a "wonder." "I have my team all signed," he says, "and now I am looking for 'phenoms.' I believe I have discovered a 'wonder' in a young pitcher named Clark, who hails from Georgia. He won thirty-three out of thirty-five games he pitched last season. He is bigger than Cy Young and has more speed than Rube Waddell. No, I don't know what league he played in, and I never saw his work, but from what they tell me he must be a wonder."

Patsy Donovan considers Jack O'Neil the greatest card in the game at the present time. Says he, "I never saw O'Neil's superior as a catcher of foul raps, and, come to think of it, no 'big mitt' artist his first season out ever did catch any better ball."

Barney Dreyfuss has bagged another pitcher for his champion team. The new Pirate is Frederick W. Veil, a right handed youngster, for several seasons on the Bucknell college team and lately with the Altoona semiprofessional club. Veil was a team mate of Christy Mathewson at Bucknell up to June of the present year, when he joined the Altoona team and continued his fine slab work.

President Harriman has just purchased the Cincinnati club stock held by W. H. O'Brien of Minneapolis and is negotiating with Colonel John D. Ellison of Columbus for his holdings, which when secured will give the new owners every share of stock issued on behalf of the Cincinnati club. As soon as the Ellison deal is consummated the club will be dissolved as a Kentucky corporation and will be reorganized under the laws of Ohio.

CUBA'S NEW RAILROAD

Trunk Line That Runs From Santa Clara to Santiago.

THROUGH TRIP MADE IN A DAY.

Sleeping Cars Will Be Used For the First Time on the Island—The Line Is of Standard Gauge and Is Equipped Like Our Best Railways—Its Bridges Are of Steel and Masonry.

Cuba's new line of railway, just opened, runs from Santa Clara through the very center of the western portion of the island via Santo Espirito Junction, Puerto Principe on to Santiago, says a Havana dispatch to the New York World. The last rail connection of the Puerto Principe and Santa Clara divisions was laid a few days ago at Piedras, amid the general jubilation of the residents of Santa Clara province.

Through sleepers will run between Havana and Santiago, which will prove a revelation to many of the natives in the way of transportation service, the roads in Cuba being poorly equipped and a sleeper never having been imported into Cuba.

The local fare will be 3 cents a kilometer (about two-thirds of a mile), but a cheaper rate will be made for the through trip, which will be accomplished in twenty-four hours. It now requires from three to four days to make the trip by steamer.

The whole length of the trunk line constructed by the Cuba Railway company is a little more than 450 miles, through rock, jungle and forest, over plateaus, rivers and valleys, and touches the main towns and native villages between the two extreme points. Later, branch lines, now in course of construction, will be opened for public traffic between Santiago and the bay of Nipe, Jucaro and San Fernando, as well as from Santo Espirito Junction on to Santo Esperito City.

Until now the western portion of the island only has enjoyed railway facilities, the larger territory, comprising some 30,000 square miles, remaining comparatively unexplored. The company's object in constructing the new lines of railroad is to extend the existing system, "which only runs through barely one-half of the western part of the island, and to develop the enormous tract of eastern territory where hitherto no railway facilities have existed," as announced.

The trunk line is of standard gauge, its bridges are of steel and masonry, and its equipment will be similar to that of the best American railways.

The country thus opened up is reported as containing much undeveloped minerals, large areas of rich land and an abundant supply of good water. Although the present population is only about 1,000,000, the resources of the island are sufficient to maintain 10,000,000 people.

Robert P. Porter, who was intrusted by the late President McKinley to report on the industrial, financial and commercial condition of the island, has expressed his opinion concerning this new venture as follows:

"From whatever standpoint it may be viewed, no one enterprise could do so much to improve the situation of the island. No revolution could have existed in Cuba if such a railroad had been completed by the former government, and nothing will so rapidly tend to the revival of commercial and general business as the facility for quick passage from one end of the island to the other and from the trunk line over branches to the seaboard cities.

"All political turbulence will be quieted thereby and prevented in the future. The entire country will be open to commerce, lands now practically of no value and unproductive will be worked, the seaport towns will become active, and commerce between the island and the United States will soon be restored to at least its former condition."

The company is of an American-British character, headed by Sir William Van Horne as president and a directorate consisting of well known men.

London Society's Latest Fad.

London society's latest craze is the vibration cure as practiced by a Swedish specialist, says the New York World. Like the Christian Scientist, the vibrationist claims to be able to cure anything and everything by his treatment, a claim which is supported by Adelina Patti among others. Nerve troubles, pneumonia, [illegible]endicitis—all are vibrated out of the system in miraculous fashion. Palming, faith healing and crystal gazing have given way for the moment to the vibrationist, whose parlors are crowded with fashionable and foolish women.

A Flying Boat.

Herr Gustav Koch of Berlin proposes to construct a boat which will be able to fly, says the Philadelphia Press. The experiments, he says, will be conducted on water, by means of which the danger of cross country trial trips would be avoided. He recently showed to the German Society For Aerial Navigation his invention, which consists of a low, flat and light motor boat floating on the surface of the water. It has adjustable steering apparatus and horizontal sails.

Girls Will Say "Fudge" Now.

Professor Clark of Northwestern university says "heavens" and "great heavens" are profanity and equivalent to "damn," says a Chicago dispatch to the New York World. The announcement was made to university "coeds" the other day in a course of a lecture on composition. The pretty "coeds" did not until then know how wicked they had been and have resolved hereafter to say "fudge" when wishing to relieve their feelings.

GOLDING'S LATEST FIND.

Sea Captain Gives the Bronx Zoo Animal of Unknown Family.

After a battle with a twenty-four foot python, after taming a huge Manchurian leopard and after puzzling the scientists at the Bronx zoo with a strange and curious beast that has never been seen in the United States before, Captain Golding of the British ship Afridi, which arrived recently at New York, does not feel that his last voyage was lacking in interest and excitement, says the New York American.

The strange animal that has caused Mr. Hornaday of the Bronx zoo to admit that he does not know what it is is a small white creature that looks something like a fox, but more like a raccoon. It is about two feet long and eight inches high. Its nose and head are raccoon shaped, its fore quarters are shaped like those of a fox, and so is its tail, but its hind quarters are fat and bunchy, like a coon's. It is pure white, with the exception of a black patch over its eyes.

"The Japanese call it a white fox," said Captain Golding, "but that is not what it is. I got it in Yokohama, and it is certainly a very curious specimen."

Captain Golding began the collection of zoological specimens for the Bronx zoo about five years ago. Mr. Hornaday commissioned him to collect specimens whenever he made trips. As he circles the globe on his ship about three times every two years, he has splendid opportunities to secure rare specimens.

BLOOD WRITTEN PACT.

Methods of Filipino Insurgents Revealed In Grewsome Paper.

A grewsome paper which reveals some of the methods resorted to by insurgent leaders in the Philippines has reached Adjutant General Corbin, says a Washington dispatch to the Chicago Inter Ocean. It is the record of the trial of Pascual Pasis, an insurgent officer, and four others for the murder of a native who refused to submit to the "branding" operation and sign the secret pact with his blood. The pact translated reads:

We, understanding all that the regulations of the K K K explain, swear in the name of God and on our liv[illegible] that we will comply cheerfully till the last drop of our blood to defend this our native country; also that in any case we commit things contrary to the regulations of the K we shall expect cheerfully to be punished as we deserve, even should it be by death, and in order to give faith to these statements we sign this with our blood which flows from our breast.

Busilac, April 27, 1900.

It was shown at the trial that Pasis, with his comrades, went about the country seeking members for the Katipunan, the dreaded secret order of [illegible] insurgents. Natives were forced [illegible] sign the document after [illegible] branded on the right breast w[illegible] mouth of a hot bottle. The [illegible] the signature was drawn [illegible] left breast by a crossed with a [illegible] belonging to [illegible]

Homeseekers' Cheap Excursio the West and Northwest.

via Chicago & North-Western R'y from Chicago, November 4, 18, December 2 and 16. Exceptionally low rates to a large number of points in Northern Iowa, Western Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Wyoming. Better own a farm. Start now. Send 2-cent stamp to W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, for copy of the "North-Western Homeseeker." Apply to your nearest ticket agent for particulars, or address, A. F. Cleveland, 234 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty five cents a bottle.

To get Good Bread or Better Cake or Best Pastry you must use

Egg Baking Powder

Real Estate Bulletin

20 lots on	S. Erie St.,	$400 to	$600
14 "	" Chester "	.. 250 "	500
17 "	" Edwin "	.. 200 "	450
18 "	" Dwight "	.. 250 "	450
7 "	" George "	.. 225 "	250
13 "	" Johnson St.	200 "	275
6 "	" Kent St.	.....	300
18 "	" off Akron St.	.....	200
8 "	off Waechter St.	$150-	150

1 lot on East Oak Street.

Also lots on Woodland Ave., Pear St., Tremont St., Center and Superior St.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

JAMES R. DUNN.

Over 50 S. Erie St

NOTICE.

If Quality is Ignored, Price Cannot be a True Guideto Value.

CELEBRATED

Lamb Knit Golf Gloves

For Men, Ladies, Boys, Girls and Children.

The Finest Knit Goods Made.
Lamb Knit Silk Worsteds.
Lamb Knit Mufflers.

Only Authorized Agent For Lamb Knit Goods Co.

DOLL'S Hat, Glove and Shirt Store,

No. 4 East Main Street.

WANTED -- HORSES

To winter at the Dalton Stock Farm, 1½ miles northeast of Dalton. All calls by phone or mail promptly answered.

We also buy horses.

L. S. RUDY.

THESE ARE THE REASONS WHY
DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE PILLS
LEAD THE WORLD.

Founded on common sense—Years of study and experience—Devoid of all substance injurious—Purely vegetable in composition—Contain no opiates or narcotics—Easy and pleasaet in action—Thorough in effect, certain in results—Safe in all ages, at all times—And in all conditions recommended—The product of a master mind—The life work of the famous author of DR. CHASE'S RECIPE BOOK.

SYMPTOMS:

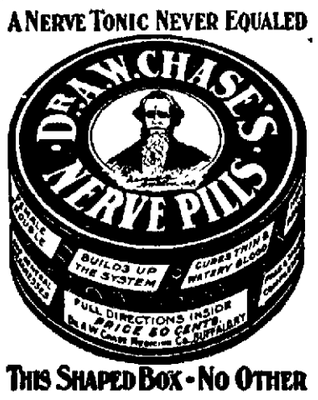
Restless, languid.
Weak and weary.
No life—no energy, no ambition.
Tired all the time.
Throbbing, palpitating heart.
Sleepless nights.
Sudden startings.
Morning languor.
Brain fag.
Inability to work or think.
Exhaustion on exertion
Flagging appetite.
Slow digestion.
Food heavy.
Easily excited, nervous.
Strength fails.
Trembling hands and limbs.
Loss of flesh.
Loss of muscular power.
Settled melancholia.
Irritable, despondent.
Complete collapse.

North Mill Street

Mr. Chas. Huth, of No. 31 North Mill street Massillon, O., says: "I was very nervous, debilitated and felt generally miserable—dull, lacked energy. I was advised to try Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills and got them at E. S. Craig's drug store, No. 9 South Erie street. The medicine is a fine one—my strength came back, the nerves grew steady and a feeling of energy and life came back. I like the Nerve Pills very much.

MRS. CHAS. HUTH.

A NERVE TONIC NEVER EQUALED



THIS SHAPED BOX · NO OTHER

Akron Street

Mrs. E. F. Diehm, of 73 Akron street, Massillon, O., says: "I was nervous, run down and generally miserable—lacked energy and life. I was told Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills would cure this condition, and got some at E. S. Craig's drug store, No. 9 South Erie street. They certainly did, as I feel steady in nerves and generally strong and energetic. They are a good tonic and no mistake.

MRS. E. F. DIEHM

Beware of imitations.—Signature and portrait of Dr. A. W. Chase on each box of the genuine. For sale by dealers, 50c a box, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., 257 Washington Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

We still continue in a period of unbounded prosperity. This prosperity is not the creature of law, but undoubtedly the laws under which we work have been instrumental in creating the conditions which made it possible, and by unwise legislation it would be easy enough to destroy it. There will undoubtedly be periods of depression. The wave will recede, but the tide will advance. This nation is seated on a continent flanked by two great oceans. It is composed of men the descendants of pioneers or, in a sense, pioneers themselves—of men winnowed out from among the nations of the old world by the energy, boldness and love of adventure found in their own eager hearts. Such a nation so placed will surely wrest success from fortune.

As a people we have played a large part in the world, and we are bent upon making our future even larger than the past. In particular the events of the last four years have definitely decided that for woe or for weal our place must be great among the nations. We may either fail greatly or succeed greatly, but we cannot avoid the endeavor from which either great failure or great success must come. Even if we would we cannot play a small part. If we should try, all that would follow would be that we should play a large part ignobly and shamefully.

But our people, the sons of the men of the civil war, the sons of the men who had iron in their blood, rejoice in the present and face the future high of heart and resolute of will. Ours is not the creed of the weakling and the coward; ours is the gospel of hope and of triumphant endeavor. We do not shrink from the struggle before us. There are many problems for us to face at the outset of the twentieth century—grave problems abroad and still graver at home—but we know that we can solve them, and solve them well, provided only that we bring to the solution the qualities of head and heart which were shown by the men who in the days of Washington founded this government and in the days of Lincoln preserved it.

No country has ever occupied a higher plane of material well being than ours at the present moment. This well being is due to no sudden or accidental causes, but to the play of the economic forces in this country for over a century; to our laws, our sustained and continuous policies; above all, to the high individual average of our citizenship. Great fortunes have been won by those who have taken the lead in this phenomenal industrial development, and most of these fortunes have been won not by doing evil, but as an incident to action which has benefited the community as a whole. Never before has material well being been so widely diffused among our people. Great fortunes have been accumulated, and yet in the aggregate these fortunes are small indeed when compared to the wealth of the people as a whole. The plain people are better off than they have ever been before. The insurance companies, which are practically mutual benefit societies—especially helpful to men of moderate means—represent accumulations of capital which are among the largest in this country. There are more deposits in the savings banks, more owners of farms, more well paid wageworkers in this country now than ever before in our history. Of course when the conditions have favored the growth of so much that was good they have also favored somewhat the growth of what was evil. It is eminently necessary that we should endeavor to cut out this evil, but let us keep a due sense of proportion; let us not in fixing our gaze upon the lesser evil forget the greater good. The evils are real, and some of them are menacing, but they are the outgrowth not of misery or decadence, but of prosperity, of the progress of our gigantic industrial development. This industrial development must not be checked, but side by side with it should go such progressive regulation as will diminish the evils. We should fail in our duty if we did not try to remedy the evils, but we shall succeed only if we proceed patiently, with practical common sense as well as resolution, separating the good from the bad and holding on to the former while endeavoring to get rid of the latter.

In my message to the present congress at its first session I discussed at length the question of the regulation of those big corporations commonly doing an interstate business, often with some tendency to monopoly, which are popularly known as trusts. The experience of the past year has emphasized, in my opinion, the desirability of the steps I then proposed. A fundamental requisite of social efficiency is a high standard of individual energy and excellence, but this is in nowise inconsistent with power to act in combination for aims which cannot so well be achieved by the individual acting alone. A fundamental base of civilization is the inviolability of property; but this is in nowise inconsistent with the right of society to regulate the exercise of the artificial powers which it confers upon the owners of property under the name of corporate franchises in such a way as to prevent the misuse of these powers. Corporations, and especially combinations of corporations, should be managed under public regulation. Experience has shown that under our system of government the necessary supervision cannot be obtained by state action. It must therefore be achieved by national action. Our aim is not to do away with corporations. On the contrary, these big aggregations are an inevitable development of modern industrialism, and the effort to destroy them would be futile unless accomplished in ways that would work the utmost mischief to the entire body politic. We can do nothing of good in the way of regulating and supervising these corporations until we fix clearly in our minds that we are not attacking the corporations, but endeavoring to do away with any evil in them. We are not hostile to them. We are merely determined that they shall be so handled as to subserve the public good. We draw the line against misconduct, not against wealth. The capitalist who, alone or in conjunction with his fellows, performs some great industrial feat by which he wins money is a welldoer, not a wrongdoer, provided only he works in proper and legitimate lines. We wish to favor such a man when he does well. We wish to supervise and control his actions only to prevent him from doing ill. Publicity can do no harm to the honest corporation, and we need not be overtender about sparing the dishonest corporation.

In curbing and regulating the combinations of capital which are or may become injurious to the public we must be careful not to stop the great enterprises which have legitimately reduced the cost of production, not to abandon the place which our country has won in the leadership of the international industrial world, not to strike down wealth with the result of closing factories and mines, of turning the wageworker idle in the streets and leaving the farmer without a market for what he grows. Insistence upon the impossible means delay in achieving the possible exactly as, on the other hand, the stubborn defense alike of what is good and what is bad in the existing system, the resolute effort to obstruct any attempt at betterment, betrays blindness to the historic truth that wise evolution is the sure safeguard against revolution.

No more important subject can come before the congress than this of the regulation of interstate business. This country cannot afford to sit supine on the plea that under our peculiar system of government we are helpless in the presence of the new conditions and unable to grapple with them or to cut out whatever of evil has arisen in connection with them. The power of the congress to regulate interstate commerce is an absolute and unqualified grant and without limitations other than those prescribed by the constitution. The congress has constitutional authority to make all laws necessary and proper for executing this power, and I am satisfied that this power has not been exhausted by any legislation now on the statute books. It is evident, therefore, that evils restrictive of commercial freedom and entailing restraint upon national commerce fall within the regulative power of the congress and that a wise and reasonable law would be a necessary and proper exercise of congressional authority to the end that such evils should be eradicated.

I believe that monopolies, unjust discriminations, which prevent or cripple competition, fraudulent overcapitalization and other evils in trust organizations and practices which injuriously affect interstate trade can be prevented under the power of the congress to "regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states" through regulations and requirements operating directly upon such commerce, the instrumentalities thereof and those engaged therein.

I earnestly recommend this subject to the consideration of the congress with a view to the passage of a law reasonable in its provisions and effective in its operations, upon which the questions can be finally adjudicated that now raise doubts as to the necessity of constitutional amendment. If it prove impossible to accomplish the purposes above set forth by such a law, then assuredly we should not shrink from amending the constitution so as to secure beyond peradventure the power sought.

The congress has not heretofore made any appropriation for the better enforcement of the antitrust law as it now stands. Very much has been done by the department of justice in securing the enforcement of this law, but much more could be done if congress would make a special appropriation for this purpose, to be expended under the direction of the attorney general.

One proposition advocated has been the reduction of the tariff as a means of reaching the evils of the trusts which fall within the category I have described. Not merely would this be wholly ineffective, but the diversion of our efforts in such a direction would mean the abandonment of all intelligent attempt to do away with these evils. Many of the largest corporations, many of those which should certainly be included in any proper scheme of regulation, would not be affected in the slightest degree by a change in the tariff, save as such change interfered with the general prosperity of the country. The only relation of the tariff to big corporations as a whole is that the tariff makes manufactures profitable, and the tariff remedy proposed would be in effect simply to make manufactures unprofitable. To remove the tariff as a punitive measure directed against trusts would inevitably result in ruin to the weaker competitors who are struggling against them. Our aim should be not by unwise tariff changes to give foreign products the advantage over domestic products, but by proper regulation to give domestic competition a fair chance, and this end cannot be reached by any tariff changes which would affect unfavorably all domestic competitors, good and bad alike. The question of regulation of the trusts stands apart from the question of tariff revision.

Stability of economic policy must always be the prime economic need of this country. This stability should not be fossilization. The country has acquiesced in the wisdom of the protective tariff principle. It is exceedingly undesirable that this system should be destroyed or that there should be violent and radical changes therein. Our past experience shows that great prosperity in this country has always come under a protective tariff and that the country cannot prosper under fitful tariff changes at short intervals. Moreover, if the tariff laws as a whole work well and if business has prospered under them and is prospering, it is better to endure for a time slight inconveniences and inequalities in some schedules than to upset business by too quick and too radical changes. It is most earnestly to be wished that we could treat the tariff from the standpoint solely of our business needs. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that partisanship may be entirely excluded from consideration of the subject, but at least it can be made secondary to the business interests of the country—that is, to the interests of our people as a whole. Unquestionably these business interests will best be served if together with fixity of principle as regards the tariff we combine a system which will permit us from time to time to make the necessary reapplication of the principle to the shifting national needs. We must take scrupulous care that the reapplication shall be made in such a way that it will not amount to a dislocation of our system, the mere threat of which, not to speak of the performance, would produce paralysis in the business energies of the community. The first consideration in making these changes would, of course, be to preserve the principle which underlies our whole tariff system—that is, the principle of putting American business interests at least on a full equality with interests abroad and of always allowing a sufficient rate of duty to more than cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well being of the wageworker, like the well being of the tiller of the soil, should be treated as an essential in shaping our whole economic policy. There must never be any change which will jeopardize the standard of comfort, the standard of wages, of the American wageworker.

One way in which the readjustment sought can be reached is by reciprocity treaties. It is greatly to be desired that such treaties may be adopted. They can be used to widen our markets and to give a greater field for the activities of our producers on the one hand, and on the other hand to secure in practical shape the lowering of duties when they are no longer needed for protection among our own people or when the minimum of damage done may be disregarded for the sake of the maximum of good accomplished. If it prove impossible to ratify the pending treaties and if there seem to be no warrant for the endeavor to execute others or to amend the pending treaties so that they can be ratified, then the same end—to secure reciprocity—should be met by direct legislation.

Wherever the tariff conditions are such that a needed change cannot with advantage be made by the application of the reciprocity idea, then it can be made outright by a lowering of duties on a given product. If possible, such change should be made only after the fullest consideration by practical experts, who should approach the subject from a business standpoint, having in view both the particular interests affected and the commercial well being of the people as a whole. The machinery for providing such careful investigation can readily be supplied. The executive department has already at its disposal methods of collecting facts and figures, and if the congress desires additional consideration to that which will be given the subject by its own committees, then a commission of business experts can be appointed whose duty it should be to recommend action by the congress after a deliberate and scientific examination of the various schedules as they are affected by the changed and changing conditions. The unhurried and unbiased report of this commission would show what changes should be made in the various schedules and how far these changes could go without also changing the great prosperity which this country is now enjoying or upsetting its fixed economic policy.

The cases in which the tariff can produce a monopoly are so few as to constitute an inconsiderable factor in the question; but, of course, if in any case it be found that a given rate of duty does promote a monopoly which works ill, no protectionist would object to such reduction of the duty as would equalize competition.

In my judgment, the tariff on anthracite coal should be removed and anthracite put actually, where it now is nominally, on the free list. This would have no effect at all save in crises; but in crises it might be of service to the people.

Interest rates are a potent factor in business activity, and in order that these rates may be equalized to meet the varying needs of the seasons and of widely separated communities, and to prevent the recurrence of financial stringencies which injuriously affect legitimate business, it is necessary that there should be an element of elasticity in our monetary system. Banks are the natural servants of commerce, and upon them should be placed, as far as practicable, the burden of furnishing and maintaining a circulation adequate to supply the needs of our diversified industries and of our domestic and foreign commerce, and the issue of this should be so regulated that a sufficient supply should be always available for the business interests of the country.

It would be both unwise and unnecessary at this time to attempt to reconstruct our financial system, which has been the growth of a century, but some additional legislation is, I think, desirable. The mere outline of any plan sufficiently comprehensive to meet these requirements would transgress the appropriate limits of this communication. It is suggested, however, that all future legislation on the subject should be with the view of encouraging the use of such instrumentalities as will automatically supply every legitimate demand of productive industries and of commerce, not only in the amount, but in the character of circulation, and of making all kinds of money interchangeable and, at the will of the holder, convertible into the established gold standard.

I again call your attention to the need of passing a proper immigration law, covering the points outlined in my message to you at the first session of the present congress. Substantially such a bill has already passed the house.

How to secure fair treatment alike for labor and for capital, how to hold in check the unscrupulous man, whether employer or employee, without weakening individual initiative, without hampering and cramping the industrial development of the country, is a problem fraught with great difficulties and one which it is of the highest importance to solve on lines of sanity and farsighted common sense as well as of devotion to the right. This is an era of federation and combination. Exactly as business men find they must often work through corporations, and as it is a constant tendency of these corporations to grow larger, so it is often necessary for laboring men to work in federations, and these have become important factors of modern industrial life. Both kinds of federation, capitalistic and labor, can do much good, and as a necessary corollary they can both do evil. Opposition to each kind of organization should take the form of opposition to whatever is bad in the conduct of any given corporation or union, not of attacks upon corporations as such nor upon unions as such, for some of the most farreaching beneficent work for our people has been accomplished through both corporations and unions. Each must refrain from arbitrary or tyrannous interference with the rights of others. Organized capital and organized labor alike should remember that in the long run the interest of each must be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public, and the conduct of each must conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to the law, of individual freedom and of justice and fair dealing toward all. Each should remember that in addition to power it must strive after the realization of healthy, lofty and generous ideals. Every employer, every wageworker, must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others. It is of the highest importance that employer and employee alike should endeavor to appreciate each the viewpoint of the other and the sure disaster that will come upon both in the long run if either grows to take as habitual an attitude of sour hostility and distrust toward the other. Few people deserve better of the country than those representatives both of capital and labor—and there are many such—who work continually to bring about a good understanding of this kind, based upon wisdom and upon broad and kindly sympathy between employers and employed. Above all, we need to remember that any kind of class animosity in the political world is, if possible, even more wicked, even more destructive to national welfare, than sectional, race or religious animosity. We can get good government only upon condition that we keep true to the principles upon which this nation was founded and judge each man not as a part of a class, but upon his individual merits. All that we have a right to ask of any man, rich or poor, whatever his creed, his occupation, his birthplace or his residence, is that he shall act well and honorably by his neighbor and by his country. We are neither for the rich man as such nor for the poor man as such; we are for the upright man, rich or poor. So far as the constitutional powers of the national government touch these matters of general and vital moment to the nation, they should be exercised in conformity with the principles above set forth.

It is earnestly hoped that a secretary of commerce may be created, with a seat in the cabinet. The rapid multiplication of questions affecting labor and capital, the growth and complexity of the organizations through which both labor and capital now find expression, the steady tendency toward the employment of capital in huge corporations and the wonderful strides of this country toward leadership in the international business world justify an urgent demand for the creation of such a position. Substantially all the leading commercial bodies in this country have united in requesting its creation. It is desirable that some such measure as that which has already passed the senate be enacted into law. The creation of such a department would in itself be an advance toward dealing with and exercising supervision over the whole subject of the great corporations doing an interstate business, and with this end in view the congress should endow the department with large powers, which could be increased as experience might show the need.

I hope soon to submit to the senate a reciprocity treaty with Cuba. On May 20 last the United States kept its promise to the island by formally vacating Cuban soil and turning Cuba over to those whom her own people had chosen as the first officials of the new republic.

Cuba lies at our doors, and whatever affects her for good or for ill affects us also. So much have our people felt this that in the Platt amendment we definitely took the ground that Cuba must hereafter have closer political relations with us than with any other power. Thus in a sense Cuba has become a part of our international political system. This makes it necessary that in return she should be given some of the benefits of becoming part of our economic system. It is, from our own standpoint, a shortsighted and mischievous policy to fail to recognize this need. Moreover, it is unworthy of a mighty and generous nation, itself the greatest and most successful republic in history, to refuse to stretch out a helping hand to a young and weak sister republic just entering upon its career of independence. We should always fearlessly insist upon our rights in the face of the strong, and we should with ungrudging hand do our generous duty by the weak. I urge the adoption of reciprocity with Cuba not only because it is eminently for our own interests to control the Cuban market and by every means to foster our supremacy in the tropical lands and waters south of us, but also because we of the giant republic of the north should make all our sister nations of the American continent feel that whenever they will permit it we desire to show ourselves disinterestedly and effectively their friend.

A convention with Great Britain has been concluded, which will be at once laid before the senate for ratification, providing for reciprocal trade arrangements between the United States and Newfoundland on substantially the lines of the convention formerly negotiated by the secretary of state, Mr. Blaine. I believe reciprocal trade relations will be greatly to the advantage of both countries.

As civilization grows warfare becomes less and less the normal condition of foreign relations. The last century has seen a marked diminution of wars between civilized powers. Wars with uncivilized powers are largely mere matters of international police duty, essential for the welfare of the world. Wherever possible arbitration or some similar method should be employed in lieu of war to settle difficulties between civilized nations, although as yet the world has not progressed sufficiently to render it possible or necessarily desirable to invoke arbitration in every case. The formation of the international tribunal which sits at The Hague is an event of good omen from which great consequences for the welfare of all mankind may flow. It is far better where possible to invoke such a permanent tribunal than to create special arbitrators for a given purpose.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation to our country that the United States and Mexico should have been the first to use the good offices of The Hague court. This was done last summer with most satisfactory results in the case of a claim at issue between us and our sister republic. It is earnestly to be hoped that this first case will serve as a precedent for others, in which not only the United States but foreign nations may take advantage of the machinery already in existence at The Hague.

I commend to the favorable consideration of the congress the Hawaiian fire claims, which were the subject of careful investigation during the last session.

The congress has wisely provided that we shall build at once an isthmian canal, if possible at Panama. The attorney general reports that we can undoubtedly acquire good title from the French Panama canal company. Negotiations are now pending with Colombia to secure her assent to our building the canal. This canal will be one of the greatest engineering feats of the twentieth century, a greater engineering feat than has yet been accomplished during the history of mankind. The work should be carried out as a continuing policy without regard to change of administration, and it should be begun under circumstances which will make it a matter of pride for all administrations to continue the policy.

The canal will be of great benefit to America and of importance to all the world. It will be of advantage to us industrially and also as improving our military position. It will be of advantage to the countries of tropical America. It is earnestly to be hoped that all of these countries will do as some of them have already done with signal success and will invite to their shores commerce and improve their material conditions by recognizing that stability and order are the prerequisites of successful development. No independent nation in America need

(Continued on Page 6.)

UNCLE SAM'S FOOD TEST.

Free Board For Twelve Clerks For a Year on "Doctored" Diet.

Uncle Sam is going to give free board to twelve young government clerks with small salaries, but—your Uncle Sam retains the right to feed the boys on meat preserved with borax and other chemicals, says a Washington dispatch. Professor Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, will be the chief. If all the boarders are alive and well at the end of the year, Uncle Sam will want to know the reason why Germany objects to American meats on the ground that borax and other chemicals are used in their preservation.

The twelve clerks are volunteers and were chosen because appearances indicated that their digestions and appetites were O. K. Six will be fed for two weeks on "pure" and six on "doctored" meat. Then they will turn about and the "pure" food boarders will have to take their dose. Meantime Uncle Sam will observe closely how his boarders are thriving.

FILIPINOS ENJOY STUDIES.

They Constantly Ask For Advanced Books, Says John G. Embree.

Superintendent John G. Embree of the public schools of San Jacinto, Masbate, Philippine Islands, late of West Chester, Pa., has written to friends at that place describing his work, says the Philadelphia Press. He says his pupils enjoy their studies and are anxious for advancement. They are constantly asking for advanced books.

Superintendent Embree says he is obliged to incorporate surgery and medicine with his educational duties and that he has just amputated a crushed toe for a pupil.

Natural.

Clarence—I wish I had lots of money.

Uncle Henry—If one could get what he wished for, I think I should wish for common sense, not for money.

Clarence—Naturally every one wishes for what he hasn't got.—Boston Transcript.

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

Not Keep Her Back.

[illegible] was a droll character [illegible] by no means scarce in [illegible] districts of the north of Scotland [illegible] the Dundee Journal. One morning when a neighbor entered his shop he was greeted with the following:

"Man, Jeemie, I had an awfu' dream last nicht. I thocht I saw my wife flecht awa' up to heaven wi' a great big pair of wieengs."

"Aye, man, an' did ye no try to pu' her back?"

"Na, na; I juist clappit my hands an' cried, 'Shoo! Shoo!' I was feart she wad never hae anither chance of gettin' sae near in."

The Polite Tramp.

Jogging Jake—Pard, yer lookin' rather gay for a man that's just been bit by a bulldog.

Tired Tim—Well, the critter was a female. I'm always satisfied to give me seat up to a lady.—Philadelphia Record.

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W. F. HERMAN, General Passenger Agent, CLEVELAND

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, SS. } Order of Sale.
Mary E. Harmon
vs.
Wm. A. Gamble et al.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, December 20, 1902,

the following described real estate, to-wit: Situate in the County of Stark, and State of Ohio, and known as and being out lot No. 8 in the village of Navarre, in said county, said number being in accordance with the new numbering of lots in said village, said lot being located at the northeast corner of Bustin and Wooster streets, in said village. Appraised at Three Hundred ($300.00) Dollars.

TERMS:—Cash.

Sale to commence at ten o'clock A. M.

FRANK McKINNEY, Sheriff.
Welty & Albaugh, Attorneys.

$2.00 A WEEK buys this elegant Wainwright upright Piano (our own make).

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Send for illustrated prospectus of our PIANO CLUB plan, (no drawing, piano delivered at once,) which enables us to sell 100 of the above pianos 30% under regular prices, and we charge you absolutely NO INTEREST.

THE B. DREHER'S SONS CO. The biggest Piano House in the West. Est'd 1853. The Arcade, Cleveland

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LEATHER GOODS

All the latest new ideas in Purses, Pocketbooks, Card Cases, Bill Books, Cigar Cases, Wrist Bags, &c.

ART GOODS.

We have been particularly fortunate in having a buyer in Venice, Naples and other art centers abroad this summer and as a result are showing a few very choice pieces of Art Glass, Pottery, Leather Goods Italian and Neapolitan Water Colors, Oils and Miniatures

STEAM and FRICTION TOYS

Our stock of Games and Toys is so large this year that we have been obliged to open another show room on the second floor. Magic Lanterns, Stationery, Steam Engines, Boats which are propelled by steam, Locomotives which run on circular tracks, Automobiles. Friction Toys are the most durable as well as the most amusing for little folks, of which we have a large variety.

MECHANICAL TOYS.

Of Mechanical Toys which proved so popular last year, we have bought everything that the foreign markets had to sell. They range in price from 25 cents up.

SPORTING GOODS.

Rugby Footballs, Striking Bags and Platform, Indian Clubs, Dumb-bells, Whitely Exercisers, Sandow Spring, Grip Dumb bells, Fencing Foils, Hockey Sticks and Hockey Discs.

FOUNTAIN PENS.

We always have a complete assortment of Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens. These make a very acceptable Christmas present for anyone.

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Crokinole Boards, Combinola and Crolard Boards, Ping Pong, Checkers, Chess, Double-Six and Double-Nine Dominoes, Fireside Games, Flinch Cards, Duplicate Whist Trays.

ALBUMS,

Toilet Cases, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Hand Mirrors.

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Our line of Stationery is most complete, comprising Box Papers from 8c to $3.00 per box. All the new colors and shapes.

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A popular line of 1903 Calendars, and all the new fancy designs.

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A few pretty things in Busts and Figures—very cheap.

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This department is equipped with everything to properly frame a picture—which means a great deal—as so much depends on a suitable frame for any picture. We are always rushed day and night in this department as Christmas approaches, so would advise selecting early.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1902.

President Roosevelt has evidently applied his recent decision regarding the advisability of condensing government reports to his own message. There was a good deal to say in that document but it was said in the fewest words possible. Brevity and conservatism are excellent characteristics to unite in the preparation of state papers. President Roosevelt's latest effort is to be commended for the attention it pays to both these particulars.

The New England Anti-Imperialist League held its annual meeting in Boston Tuesday at which it was sadly asserted by Secretary Irving Winslow that "the most sanguine must now acknowledge that the drift within the Republican party is too strong for us." It would indeed seem so. The drift within the Republican party is the will of the American people, before which everything in the shape of humbug sooner or later goes to the wall.

It is a practical man, a student of economics — the Hon. Carroll D. Wright—who makes the following remarkable statement: "I believe that in the adoption of the philosophy of the religion of Jesus Christ as a practical creed for the conduct of business lies the easiest and speediest solution of those industrial difficulties which are exciting the minds of men today and leading many to think that the crisis of government is at hand"

Victor H Morgan, who for the past ten years has been on The Independents' reportorial staff, occupying the position of city editor for the last five years, has resigned. Mr Morgan for some months has been editor and publisher of the Canal Fulton Signal, which he purchased shortly after the death of the late John P Yockey, its founder, and will hereafter devote his entire time to that publication. Mr Morgan's work on The Independent has been highly satisfactory, and the company deeply regrets the necessity for severing the relations which have at all times been most pleasant.

Persons who have labored under the delusion that the greatest interest of the Southern states is bound up in agricultural pursuits and products will be enlightened by this information furnished by the Atlanta Constitution: The figures reported by the census returns show that while in 1880 the agricultural products of the South exceeded in value that of its manufactures by $200,000,000, the balance has been turned to the other account during the twenty years just passed, so that in 1900 the value of Southern manufactured products exceeded the value of our agricultural products by $190,000,000. It must be remembered, too, that the number of people in the South engaged in agriculture in 1900 was 36 per centum more than were so engaged in 1880. These are most significant figures and it will take the wisest sort of statesmen to figure out their effect upon the industrial, economic and political policies of the Southern people within the next two decades."

There are two articles in the December Review of Reviews on the movement for the consolidation of country schools. Superintendent Nelson, of Kansas, describes the plan and its merits, while the experience of school officers in many states in attempting the centralization of rural schools and the transportation of pupils at public expense is summarized by William B. Shaw. It is shown that much progress has been made in this direction—especially in the middle West and South. Under our present educational system, it has become necessary for the farmer to leave the farm and move into the city to secure the advantages for his children of graded schools. The problem for our rural communities is how best to secure the benefits of a graded school system so as to enable the farmer to give his children instruction in the higher branches of learning without being obliged to leave the farm. It is found that many farmers are not able, or do not find it desirable, to change their place of residence, and consequently the larger educational privileges are limited to a very few of the boys and girls upon the farm. It is thought that the consolidation of rural schools will solve the problem.

The annual report of Superintendent Henry C. Eyman, of the Massillon state hospital, contains much interesting information concerning the magnificent institution at our doors. Marked progres is made every year in the knowledge of methods of caring for the unfortunate insane and of diminishing the burden on the state by increasing the number of recoveries. As Dr. Eyman says, when a man recovers the use of his reason, there is saved, not only what his actual cost to the state would have been, but he is returned to his family and made a bread winner again, so that his presence in the world adds to the public wealth. It is said that the medical care of the insane is better now than at any period in the history of Ohio. The chances, therefore, of bringing about the results referred to by Dr. Eyman are greater than ever before. The nurses' training school, to which reference is made in the report, is an institution which, under the direct personal care of the superintendent, has attained a high standard. It is expected that with this training school developed to its highest point, there will be an increased number of recoveries. Without affecting in any way the comfort or well being of the patients, it is to be noted that an effort has been made in every department to reduce the expense of the institution. Dr. Eyman has a number of original ideas in this connection which when put into effect will doubtless be the means of saving the state many hundreds of dollars annually.

CUBA'S NEGRO PROBLEM.

Cuba is threatened with a race war which, if it comes, will unquestionably hasten annexation. The leaders of the white element, foreign and native, of the population of Havana are bringing pressure, it is said, to bear on President Palma to contsrain him to exclude negroes from his state receptions in the coming winter. The negroes, on the other hand, threaten to raise a disturbance if Palma refuses to invite them. As the negroes and the mulattoes number about a third of the entire population of Cuba, and as they are clamorous for recognition by the government, the chances are that President Palma will be placed in a very embarrassing position by this race conflict.

All this is calculated to greatly strengthen the bands of the annexationists. With annexation, there would be such an influx of white people into Cuba they would soon be in such a majority that the negro problem would disappear. Cuba, as part of the United States—that is, as a state of the Union—would offer such attractions to the immigration of whites from the United States, as well as from the rest of the world, that the race problem would soon settle itself by putting the whites in an overwhelming preponderance. This is a consideration which must appeal to the Cubans with force. Under annexation the present 1,000,000 white inhabitants would soon reach 2,000,000, while the 500,000 negroes and mulattoes would not be increased materially, for the colored man in the United States moves from one place to another much less than does his white neighbors.

Much can be urged in favor of the equality of the races in Cuba. The negroes did most of the fighting against Spain, and suffered the greater part of the hardships. They thus won the right to recognition which Mr. Palma will find it hard to ignore. But annexation would alter the situation immediately and materially by sending to Cuba a sufficient number of whites to put the state government quickly and completely in their control, as in the Southern states of the union. Even with a free vote and an honest count in the state of Cuba, which is denied to the colored men in half a dozen of our present states, the race problem would quickly settle itself, for the white majority, already larger in the island than it is in many parts of the South, would be doubled in a very few years. This race issue furnishes an additional and a powerful argument in favor of annexation. —St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Asthma

"My daughter had a terrible case of asthma. We tried almost everything, without relief. We then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and three bottles cured her."—Emma Jane Entsminger, Langsville. O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral certainly cures many cases of asthma. And it cures bronchitis, hoarseness, weak lungs, whooping-cough, croup, winter coughs, night coughs, hard colds. 25c., 50c., $1.00. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows.

Daily movements of the bowels are necessary to health. Ayer's Pills are gently laxative, purely vegetable.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

DR. EYMAN'S REPORT.

Presented to Governor Nash Tuesday.

MASSILLON STATE HOSPITAL.

There Were Admitted During the Year 431 Patients—The Percentage of Recoveries on the Number Admitted was 24.59—The Percentage of Deaths on Total Number Under Treatment was 5.03—Beneficial Results of New Methods of Employment and Diversion—The Superintendent's Recommendations.

Superintendent H. C. Eyman, of the Massillon state hospital, on Tuesday morning presented the tenth annual report of the institution, previously submitted to the board of trustees, to Governor Nash at Columbus.

The report, which was approved by the board, follows in a somewhat condensed form:

On the date of the last report, November 15, 1901, there were remaining in the institution 741 patients, of whom 368 were men and 373 women. There were admitted during the year 431 patients, of whom 253 were men and 178 were women. The whole number under treatment was therefore 1,172. Of those admitted 165 were from homes; 119 were transferred from the Columbus state hospital; 132 were transferred from the Cleveland state hospital, and 15 were from county infirmaries.

There were 226 persons discharged during the year, of whom 132 were men and 94 were women. Of this number 106 recovered, 51 were discharged improved, 10 unimproved, and 59 died. Of those recovered 68 were men and 38 were women. Of those improved 28 were men and 23 were women. Of those who died 28 were men and 28 were women. The percentage of recoveries on the number admitted was 24.59. On the number of acute and possibly curable cases, and exclusive of transfers, was 50.71; the percentage of deaths on total number under treatment was 5.03.

The 56 deaths were due to 19 different causes, some of which were: Paresis, 8; apoplexy, 5; organic heart disease, 8; organic brain disase, 10; tuberculosis, 6.

The ages of those admitted were as follows: Between 15 and 20 years, 11; between 20 and 25 years, 29; between 25 and 30 years, 41; between 30 and 35, 40; between 35 and 40, 51; between 40 and 45, 57; between 45 and 50, 41; between 50 and 60, 86; between 60 and 70, 46; between 70 and 80, 16; over 80 years, 5; unknown, 7; under 15, 1.

The report of duration of insanity of those admitted was as follows: Under 1 month, 61; between 1 and 3 months, 74; between 3 and 6 months, 47; between 6 and 9 months, 15; between 9 and 12 months, 8; between 1 and 2 years, 31; between 2 and 3 years, 14; between 3 and 5 years, 8; between 5 and 7 years, 6; between 7 and 11 years, 15; between 11 and 13 years, 6; between 13 and 15 years, 3; between 15 and 20 years, 6; between 20 and 25 yars, 6; over 25 years, 4; unknown, 127.

Of those admitted during the year, there were native born, 346; foreign born, 58; unknown, 27. Of those remaining there were probably curable 44; possibly curable, 111; chronic and probable incurable, 791.

RECOVERIES.

The report gives the recovery rate based upon the total admissions, as 24.59; based upon acute and probably curable cases, and exclusive of transfers, it is 50.71. By acute cases is meant those whose insanity at the time of admission was of less than 2 years duration, and also exclusive of paresis, which disease is admittedly incurable from the beginning. "This rate," says Dr. Eyman, "we regard as fairly satisfactory. We believe with wider knowledge of causes and conditions, a considerably larger percentage can be obtained. Nearly all of our state hospitals have surgical rooms, and we have no doubt that surgery can be called to our assistance with good results, more in the future than in the past. Speed the time when our legislators will so interest themselves as to provide funds for more effectually applying modern therapeutics."

INSANITY INCREASING.

According to the report, insanity is probably increasing out of proportion to the increase in population in Ohio. The chief factors in the production of insanity are: Heredity, dissipation in its various forms (including intemperance in eating and drinking), toxic agents, poverty, worry and anxiety and diseases.

"Civilization and insanity go hand in hand," says Dr. Eyman. "Not that civiliaztion produces insanity per se, but the environment and conditions brought about by our somewhat articfiial manner of living, due to the present civilization, induce cares and duties that force the brain of modern man to a very much greater strain than that of primitive man. Forced thus to new, complex and ever changing duties, it has many issues thrown upon it, all differing from the others, and requiring new lines of thought and consequent strain. This, in connection with the mad rush for existence, brings about brain fatigue, and frequently all the disasters consequent upon lack of nutrition to an unstable brain. Now, with this inevitable increase staring us in the face, the question how best to diminish the burden becomes a burning one. In the first place our hospitals should be equipped in the very best manner for aiding nature in inducing recoveries. Then the very best custodial care, with all luxuries and everything which tends to lavish expense, eliminated. Of course our best efforts should first be given toward the recovery of the curable cases. For when a man recovers the use of his reason, we not only save what his actual cost to the state would have been, but we return him to his family and make a bread winner again, so that his presence in the world adds to the wealth of the state. And it can be safely stated that the medical care of the insane is better now than at any former period in the history of the state. A more rigid examination of each individual patient is made and more attention paid to detail; physical, chemical and microscopical examinations are made and a closer inquiry into the etiology and pathology. It must ever be borne in mind that moral and suggestive therapeutics have a fixed and permanent abiding place in the armamentarium of all our institutions of this kind. Employment, amusement and diversion are absolute essentials to the proper management of mental troubles. Proper nursing and kindly care is of inestimable value."

NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOL.

Dr. Eyman says: "Our training schools for nurses are attaining a higher standard each year, and the advantage of trained and skilled nurses cannot be over-estimated. We have added a supervisor of nurses to our staff, and find that her services are of much value in clinical and bedside instruction. In addition to other duties this supervisor is required to follow up the lectures given by the physicians with practical instructions as to the proper application of the subject taught, to lecture once a week upon topics assigned by the superintendent, to assist in the diet kitchen, and, in short, to fill in every space where heretofore delinquencies existed. With the training school developed to its highest point we should have an increased number of recoveries. Then, after the greatest possible number of recoveries, still other means must be found to diminish this ever increasing burden."

THE FOOD SUPPLY.

The report says: "Though Ohio has always been liberal in caring for her unfortunates, it is none the less the bounden duty of those in charge of public institutions to see to it that no extravagance of any kind be per mitted in any department. The method given by which it is possible to reduce the cost of food is by increasing the products of the farm, garden and dairy. "I should like to emphasize the proposition," says Dr. Eyman, "that the state could, with no hardship upon any one, furnish milk at a greatly reduced cost, by maintaining dairies at each one of our state hospitals. At Dayton, last year, the milk cost a trifle less than 8 cents per gallon. This institution paid 12¾ cents per gallon. This year the Dayton authorities claim a considerable reduction, while this institution had to concede an advance to 15¾ cents per gallon. With more land and a proper dairy, we could save several hundred dollars a year on the cost of milk alone."

EMPLOYMENT AND DIVERSION.

The gardener's report shows that an effort has been made to utilize, as far as possible, the labor of the patients. Practically all the ordinary labor of the farm is done by them The acute and feeble cases are not allowed exercise to the point of exhaustion.

In addition to the labor upon the farm, excavations have been made for four new buildings, new drive ways and walks have been laid out and built and a large amount of grading has been done, all with patients' labor. Among the diversions and entertainments have been the weekly dance and through the summer season the weekly concert in the grove on Friday afternoons. On several occasions the Massillon Military band played to appreciative audiences. Dr. Eyman takes this opportunity of thanking the leader and his assistants.

The games of tennis, croquet and ping pong have been greatly enjoyed.

On December 19th William McKinley hall was dedicated. Stirring, patriotic speeches and sweet music made the evening long to be remembered. On Christmas eve Mr O. A. B. Senter gave a very enjoyable entertainment consisting of shadowgraphs and sleight of hand tricks. There were several lectures illustrated with stereopticon given by the superintendent. The hospital dramatic club gave some very enjoyable theatricals. The Elks' minstrels gave an evening of uproarious fun, and lectures, concerts and musical programs were frequently given during the winter months. On February 21st the annual masquerade ball was given in William McKinley hall. On July 4th the usual field sports. On November 13th Mr. W. H. McCollin, the blind entertainer, was with us, and convulsed his audience by his droll stories, largely his own personal experiences.

IMPROVEMENTS

An unusual amount of grading, road making and laying of cement walks have been accomplished.

More than four hundred shade and ornamental trees have been planted.

William McKinley hall has been completed, and dedicated to the service of the state. This is a most beautiful auditorium and adds greatly to the enjoyment of our charges.

Cottages 7 and 8 have been occupied since last May, adding 150 to our capacity.

Contracts have been let for building cottages 1, 2, 3, 6, F and Nash cottage. The foundations for cottages F, 1, 2, 3, and Nash cottage are in, and the work on the superstructure will be commenced in the early spring.

EXPENSES.

The per capita cost per annum, including officers salaries, was $144.39. The per capita cost since the opening, inclusive of officers salaries, was: 1899, $214.29; 1900, $168.29; 1901, $141.81; 1902, $144.39. The increase for this year is wholly accounted for by the increased cost of nearly all of the necessities, notably eggs and all kinds of meats. Supplies for the institution have been bought, as far as practicable, by competitive bidding and after full advertising. The contract has in all instances been awarded to the lowest bidder, and so far results have been satisfactory. Excessive amounts of supplies are not bought, and careful attention is given to holding contractors to the quality contracted for.

OFFICIAL STAFF.

The staff consists of Dr. J. M. McGeorge, Dr. Charles L. Harmer, Dr. C. E. Emerick and Dr. Caroline C. Colver. Dr. Eyman says: "Our low death rate and satisfactory recovery rate are largely due to the care of our people."

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Under this heading Dr. Eyman testifies to the faithfulness and ability of the medical staff, Steward Latimer, the storekeeper, supervisors, housekeeper, nurses and employes. He acknowledges the kindness of the Massillon Daughters of Veterans who remembered the old soldiers at the hospital with flowers on Decoration Day. The children of the Richville avenue school are also thanked for gifts of flowers.

Cordial thanks are extended to the Hon. Atlee Pomerene, of Canton, for his address at the commencement exercises, and to the Revs. J. F. Clokey, L. H. Stewart, E. J. Craft and O. P. Foust, who have conducted religious services. Grateful appreciation on behalf of the patients is expressed to the citizens of Massillon who have been liberal with magazines and newspapers.

Dr. Eyman closes his report as follows: "And now, gentlemen of the board, I wish most humbly to express to you my sincere and grateful appreciation of your ever kind and cordial interest in the best care of the patients, my personal welfare and that of my family. Without your continued aid and friendly advice our efforts must fall short of success. Trusting that your assistance and counsel may continue in the future as in the past, and with abiding faith in the constant help of the great Physician, we take up the duties of another year."

SENT TO THE WORKS.

William Brisbin Covicted of Neglecting His Children.

Canton, Dec 2—William Brisbin entered a plea of guilty to an indictment charging him with non-support of his minor children before Judge Harter in common pleas court Tuesday morning. Brisbin was sentenced to serve four months in the workhouse and to pay the costs. In passing sentence Judge Harter informed the prisoner that the serving out of his sentence did not remove the obligation to support his children, but that upon his release he would be required to provide for them or place himself in a position for further prosecution. Brisbin and his wife are divorced. He left the city and upon his return was taken into custody on the non-support charge.

That sealbrown taste of a canton flannel tongue speaks from the liver and tells you to take Rocky Mountain Tea at night, genuine, 35 cents. Z. T. Baltzly.

Want column ads. pay. Try it.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Several Societies Meet Tuesday Evening.

A NUMBER WERE INSTALLED.

Hiram Chapter, R. A. M., the Knights of St. John, and Lincoln Council, No. 18, of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, Transact Important Business.

Hiram chapter No. 18, R. A. M., at a meeting held Tuesday evening, elected and installed the following officers: Francis Strobel, high priest; Howard Garrigues, king; L. P. Schimke, scribe; A. H. Coleman, captain of hosts; Melville Howald, royal arch captain; W. E. N. Hemperly, grand master of the third veil; Charles Gise, grand master of the second veil; A. C. Heggem, grand master of the first veil; Z. T. Baltzly, treasurer; Charles H. Garrigues, secretary, and S. Higerd, guard.

The Knights of St. John held a meeting Tuesday evening. The following officers were elected: Spiritual adviser, the Rev. H. V. Kaempker; president, L. L. Volkmor; first vice president, George Hoppold, second vice president, William Crone; recording secretary, Emil Converse; financial secretary, Ed M. Ertle; treasurer, Jacob Scharver; trustees, Sebastian Miller, George Weckman, L. H. Bamberger, Joseph Leonard; captain, L. L. Volkmor; first lieutenant, Val Hamil; second lieuenant, George Hoppold. Delegates to the sixth district meetings are Emil Converse and George Weckman. The officers elected will be installed on the first Tuesday evening in January, 1903, by Emil Converse, installing officer of the sixth district of Ohio, Knights of St. John.

At a meeting of the Lincoln council No. 16, Jr. O. U. A. M., Tuesday night, the following officers were elected for the coming year: Councilor, J. J. Wendling; vice councilor, W. J. Masters; recording secretary, J. A. Farrel; financial secretary, R. F. Miller; assistant recording secretary, R. B. Carwford; conductor, Charles Croninger; warden, Daniel Dulabahn; inside sentinel, C. C. Graybill; outside sentinel, R. A. Hardgrove; treasurer, H. W. Elsass; trustees, G. F. Breckel and O. P. Kline. After the election of officers the regular routine business was transacted.

At a meeting of Massillon and Sippo lodges of the I. O. O. F., Monday evening, the annual election of officers was held with the following results: Noble Grand, Edward Heisler; Vice Grand, Robert H. Gow; Recording Secretary, John Crookston; Financial Secretary, C. M. Smith; Treasurer, Wm. Mader. After the election of officers a banquet was served. Many members of the Canal Fulton lodge were present. Degrees were conferred upon six candidates, four from Massillon and two from Canal Fulton.

At a meeting of the Massillon Aerie of Eagles Monday evening, officers for the coming year were elected. In several instances the contests for office were spirited. The election resulted as follows: Worthy president, Frank Vogt; worthy vice president, H. B. Sibila; worthy chaplain, Andrew Ertle; worthy conductor, Ferd Sheer; worthy inside sentinel, H. H. Parnacott; worthy outisde sentinel, Alexander Griffith; worthy secretary, George Frantz; worthy treasurer, Charles Mausz; worthy physician, George V. Ess; worthy trustees, Charles Remley, Edward Snyder and William Crone.

COAL STILL SCARCE.

New York is Short 4,000 Tons Per Day.

New York, Dec. 3.—Upon the weather only depends whether New York will be visited by the greatest coal famine in its history, says the Herald. Men who are interested in the various branches of trade declare they cannot get more than a day away from the condition that existed at the end of the coal strike, and they will not be able to get further away this winter. If a blizzard should tie up the railroads, three days will see the few remaining tons selling at prices which will make them luxuries.

At the offices of the coal carrying roads it was said every effort is being made to meet the test when it comes, but there was little hope. There is coming to tidewater daily about 100,000 tons of hard coal. About 26,000 tons of this comes to New York. The rest goes to New England and Canada. New York's actual demand in winter is about 30,000 tons a day. The supply, therefore, is about 4,000 tons short. As it must be distributed fairly no one dealer can fill an entire order, nor can a customer get what he desires.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Mitzel have moved from Canal Fulton to Massillon.

Mr. and Mrs. Emmet Hile have taken up their residence in Plum street.

Miss Nellie McCallam, of Pittsburg, is a guest at the home of her aunt, Mrs. A. Per Lee Pease, in Cherry street.

Mrs. William N. Thornburg, of Detroit, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. James N. Merwin at the latter's home in South East street.

Mrs. A. C. Wales, who sailed from Genoa on the steamer Lahn, November 19, has reached New York and will leave for Massillon on Friday.

Benjamin Eason, Wooster's oldest attorney, died Monday night, aged 80 years. His son, Samuel B Eason, is judge of the common pleas court of Wayne county.

The benefit given Art Simms at Akron, Tuesday night, netted three hundred dollars. Simms has been on the disabled list for the past week or two, having sustained a broken rib while sparring with Gus Ruhlin.

Mrs. Joseph Johnson, of North Lawrence, has returned home after a three months' visit with friends and relatives in Stafford, England. Mrs. Johnson is at present at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James Wooley.

Peter Gow has been granted a permit by City Clerk Seaman to erect a six room frame dweling house, costing $1,400, in Green street. A permit has also been issued to H. Piper for the erection of a five room frame dwelling at a cost of $1,000 in Ruth street.

The marriage of Miss Mabel Cobaugh, of Canton, to Mr. William Garrigues, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Garrigues, of this city, will take place at 8 o'clock Thursday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Cobaugh, in Canton.

The Rev. Girard Patterson, of the church of the Incarnation, Cleveland, will conduct services at St. Timothy's church Sunday morning and evening. The Rev. E. J. Craft will fill the pulpit of the Episcopal church at Oak Park, Ill., on Sunday. Mr. Craft will also visit his brother-in-law, the Rev. C. M. Cobern, pastor of St. James Methodist church in Chicago.

Two little children of John and Anna Berrar, of Massillon, were adopted into other houses in probate court Monday afternoon. Inez, aged one year, was adopted by Harvey and Laura Stauffer, of Massillon, and Thelma, aged five, was adopted by Joseph and Marie Smith. Owing to the mental and physical condition of the mother she was unable to take care of her offspring and other homes were secured for them.—News-Democrat.

In comparing the prices of foodstuffs in Canton at present with those which prevailed a year ago, the News-Democrat says: "Meats are also cheaper. A year ago the price was prohibtive, the better grades of steak selling at 18 and 20 cents a pound. Within the past few weeks in this city the retail price of nearly all grades of steak has been reduced 4 cents a pound, so that round steak now sells for 14, and sirloin at 16 and 18 cents. Roasts bring 10 and 14 cents and the cheaper sorts are selling at 8 and 10 cents a pound."

Four arrests were made by Game Warden Dangeleisen Monday for violation of the game laws of Ohio. The prisoners, William Penman, John Baughman, Albert McFarren and Frank Steitz, all living in the vicinity of Elton, were brought before Squire Sibila and entered a plea of not guilty. Mr. Penman demanded a jury trial, and the hearing was set for Friday. The complaint was filed by Charles Biehl, on whose farm it is claimed the hunters were trespassing.

The application for a charter for the Massillon City Hospital Association was forwarded Monday afternoon. It was first necessary to send to the recorder's office at Canton for proper registration, and this consumed considerable time. It is expected that the charter will be here by the latter part of the week. In the meantime the soliciting committee appointed at the meeting last week is securing many names. A third meeting will be called in about ten days for the final organization and election of officers.

About seventy-five Massillon members of the German Pioneer Society with their families went to Navarre Monday evening, where a social session was held in connection with the Navarre members. About fifty Navarre members and friends were present. During the evening recitations, declamations and addresses were listened to, after which a debate took place. A delicious luncheon was served. The party left Navarre in a special train of three electric cars at exactly at 11:30, reaching Massillon at 12 o'clock. The question debated was: "Resolved, That Wurttemberg was the most prominent state in Germany." The affirmative was taken by G. and T. B. Schott, and the negative by Henry Suhr and Jacob Pinkle. The affirmative won by almost a unanimous decision of those present.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS

Court in Session in Both Rooms.

ANOTHER INQUEST IN LUNACY.

Mrs. Callahan's Case is Somewhat Puzzling to Attorneys—Death of City Councilman's Wife—John B. Hitz, a Veteran of the Civil War, Dead.

Canton, Dec. 1 —Common pleas court convened in both rooms Monday Morning, Judge Harter occupying the bench in court room No. 1 and Judge Ambler occupying the bench in court room No. 3. Both jurists devoted the forenoon session to motions, demurrers and preliminary matters. In the case of T. S. Walker's administrator against the International Fire Extinguisher Company and others, a motion to make the petition more definite and certain was sustained by Judge Harter. The court also sustained the motion to dismiss the appeal from justice's court of the case of Eli Yoder against Sarah Yoder. It was an ejectment case and Sarah Yoder asked that the decision be reversed. Attorneys Welty and Allbaugh represented the defendant.

Judge Ambler heard the motion for a new trial in the case of Effie A. Hirst against the Equitable Assurance Society of the United States. Mrs. Hirst recovered a judgment for $2,500 and interest on a claim in which an insurance policy on the life of her late husband, George Hirst, of Cincinnati, was involved. The defendant corporation asked for a new trial. Attorneys Lynch, Day & Day and Attorney Alexder, of Cleveland, appeared for the insurance company and Attorneys Webber & Turner for Mrs. Hirst.

Mrs. Jennie A. Marshall, wife of Councilman William W. Marshall, died Sunday morning at the home of her mother, Mrs. Alice Muckley, at No. 209 Sixth avenue. The deceased had been ill for the past six months, tuberculosis being assigned as the cause of her death. She was born in Massillon, September 30, 1875. She is survived by her husband, mother, a sister, a brother and two children. Mrs. Marshall was a graduate of the Aultman hospital training school for nurses. She was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church, from which the funeral services will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Steps were instituted before Judge Harter Monday morning for further inquiry as to the sanity of Mrs. Rachel Callahan, the Alliance woman under indictment for arson. Both Prosecutor Day and Attorney Craine, representing the woman, suggested to the court that further proceedings be had. Mrs. Callahan has been in jail for some months She was tried before Judge Aungst on the question of her mental responsibility and the opinion of experts at that time was that she was sane. Since then her actions in the county jail have been such as again raise a doubt, inasmuch as she has had no incentive to feign insanity. In order that the indictment may be held against her it will be necessary to submit the matter to either a regular or a special jury in common pleas court. To hold another inquest in probate court it would be necessary to nolle the indictment, and this is not deemed advisable by the prosecutor. Just what procedure will be resorted to has not yet been determined by the court. Mrs. Callahan is accused of setting fire to a dwelling in Alliance.

Joseph Pfendler, a barber, aged 49 years, died Sunday at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Sophia Pfendler, No. 437 North Cherry street. He suffered from rheumatism for a long time, but bronchitis is assigned as the cause of death. Deceased was a member of the barbers' union. The funeral will take place from St Peter's Catholic church on Wednesday morning at 8:30 o'clock.

John B. Hitz, a veteran of the civil war, died at his home, 819 High street, Saturday evening. He was a cobbler by trade and lived in Canton 33 years. Deceased was born June 15, 1843, in Switzerland. He served in the 173rd Regiment, New York volunteers Funeral services will be held at 8:30 o'clock Tuesday morning from St Peter's Catholic church.

Ireland's Population Decreasing.

The recent census of Ireland shows a marked decrease in its population, which has been largely attributed to the famine throughout the island, causing the death of thousands of people, and forcing many others to emigrate. This brings to mind quite forcibly the absolute necessity of having plenty of good food if we would prolong life, but after all it is not a question of the amount eaten that makes people strong and healthy, but the way it is digested. Dyspeptic people cannot enjoy their meals, and consequently always feel depressed, irritable and nervous. They should try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at once. It is a specific remedy for flatulency, belching, indigestion, dyspepsia and nervousness, and is backed by a record of fifty years of cures.

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations, programmes, etc., at THE INDEPENDENT office.

MRS. CALLAHAN INSANE.

Will be Placed in the Massillon State Hospital.

Canton, Dec. 2.—Mrs Rachael Callahan, of Alliance, was found not sane by the regular jury in common pleas court, Tuesday morning. The inquiry as to her sanity was conducted by Prosecutor Day and Attorney John W. Craine. Dr. L. E. Flickinger, Dr. J. P. Schilling and Dr. T. C. McQuate testified that the woman was insane. Deputy Sheriff Harvey Zaiser and Turnkey Charles McKinney testified as to her particular actions since she has been in custody. Prosecutor Day was convinced of her insanity and therefore submitted no contradictory evidence. Mrs Callahan upon hearing the verdict remarked: "I wonder when the jury escaped." She will be taken to the Massillon state hospital. Mrs. Callahan was indicted by the grand jury for arson She was accused of setting fire to a dwelling in Alliance, causing a small amount of damage.

A PLANT CONDEMNED.

Sewage Disposal at Children's Home a Failure.

Canton, Dec. 1.—Judge Henry W Harter has completed his examination of the annual report of the board of visitors of Stark county charitable and penal institutions and it is now in the hands of the clerk of courts to be placed on file. That portion of the report which refers to the sewage disposal works of the Fairmont Children's Home was referred by the court to Prosecutor R. H. Day, The visiting board in their report say that "the sewage disposal works of the institution, which was built and guaranteed by a firm doing business in Alliance, and paid for by the counties of Stark and Columbiana, has been a failure and cannot be used in its present condition." The court has instructed the prosecuting attorney to investigate the matter and the bond of the contractors and take such action as may be deemed right and necessary to protect the interests of the county and the taxpayers.

COLLEGE DEDICATION.

Five New Buildings Completed at Wooster University.

A Wooster dispatch to the Cleveland Plain Dealer says: A train load of people from Cleveland will come to this city December 11 to attend the dedication of the new buildings of the Wooster university, the party being chaperoned by L. A. Severance. The past year has been a most remarkable one in the history of the institution. A little less than twelve months ago the main building, which practically constituted the entire building equipment of the college, was destroyed by fire with all the contents. The loss was estimated at over $300,000 on which there was only $60,000 insurance.

What was thought to be a dire calamity turned out the best thing that ever happened to the institution for the friends of education rallied to save the university and in a little more than two months from the date of the fire over $400,000 had been pledged for a new and a greater Wooster. Of this sum $100,000 was given by Andrew Carnegie, $70,000 by L. A. Severance, of Cleveland, the balance coming from all parts of the world. Five magnificent structures are now practically ready for occupancy and will be dedicated on the first anniversary of the conflagration. The buildings are said to be the most modern college structures in the world.

Kauke hall, named for Capt. John H. Kauke, of Wooster, cost $100,000; Severance hall for L. A. Severance of Cleveland, $70,000; Taylor hall for the Rev. A. A E. Taylor of Columbus, $60,000; Scovel hall, for the Rev. Sylvester F. Scovel of Wooster, $50,000; heat and power plant, $55,000. These figures are exclusive of fixtures and equipment. The dedication exercises are to be of an elaborate character.

THE CONTRACT LET.

Work on New Erie Street Block to Begin at Once.

The new building which is to be erected between North and Plum streets on the west side of North Erie street will be begun within the next few days. The owners are Messrs. Howard Lucas, C. N. Oatman and C. King. The contract was awarded to C. W. Wendling Monday morning, the contract price being close to $13,000.

The building will be a two story brick, the second floor beings used for flat purposes. The north store room will be occupied by Fred Justus, the plumber, the center section by the Lucas laundry plant and the south store room by the Oatman Printing Company.

2 Per Cent. on Checking Accounts

and 4 per cent. on Savings Deposits at Pittsburg Trust Company. Interest compounded semi-annually. Capital, surplus and profits exceeding $6,000,000, and deposits over $10,000,000. Do all your banking by mail. Send postal for two hundred year calendar free. 323 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS' ORGANIZATION.

Leading Plants in Canton Interested.

OBJECT MUTUAL PROTECTION.

Directors of the County Workhouse Transact Routine Business — President Roosevelt Will Attend McKinley's Birthday Celebration in Canton, January 29.

Canton, Dec. 3.—Canton has a new organization called the Canton Manufacturers' Association. It was formed at a meeting of manufacturers held in the city hall Tuesday evening. The object of the association is mutual protection and benefits from an interchange of experiences and ideas. About a score of representatives from the different manufacturing concerns in the city were present. A constitution was adopted and it was decided to hold another meeting next Tuesday evening to elect permanent officers. A temporary organization was effected by choosing H. A. Cavnah, of the Bucher & Gibbs Plow Company, as president; Charles P. Duff, of the Elbel Company, secretary; and Jay M. Cogan, of the Aultman Company, assistant secretary.

The board of health adopted a resolution at its meeting Tuesday evening compelling physicians to report all births within the city. The resolution provides that all physicians, midwives or other persons assisting or giving advice during the birth of any child within the corporate limits of Canton, must report the same to the health officer on blanks furnished for that purpose. The resolution goes into effect January 1, 1903, and is in accordance with a state law. Health Officer Marchand reports very little diphtheria in the city and no scarlet fever.

The jury in the case of J. A. Braucher and Lydia Braucher, plaintiffs in error, against J. P. Strausser, as supervisor of district No. 2, Jackson township, defendant in error, returned a verdic n favor of the Brauchers about 8 o'clock Tuesday night. The defendant, Strausser, asked that upon final adjudication of the case he be awarded a judgment for $5.55. The jury decided that he was not entitled to anything. The controversy arose over a hedge fence in Jackson township. Attorney Sterling and R. A. Pinn represented the Brauchers and Attorney C. T. Meyer, Strausser.

Dr. Clarence E. Exline of 1724 Navarre street filed a deed of assignment in probate court at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday morning. Attorney W. Q. Werntz is named as assignee. Attorney Werntz estimates the assets at $3,000 and the liabilities at $5,000.

The annual meeting of the board of directors of the Stark county workhouse took place at that institution Tuesday morning, with all members present with the exception of President J. P. Fawcett. It was expected that the election of superintendent and matron of the institution would come up at this session, but owing to the absence of a full board the matter was deferred for one week, when the board will meet again. The directors listened to the reading of the monthly reports and audited a number of bills, after which a general discussion of matters relative to the management of the institution took place. The recommendations of the members will be made at next Tuesday's meeting.

The committee of the Republican League having in charge the arrangements for the banquet on the anniversary of McKinley's birthday, January 29, have received assurances that President Roosevelt will be in attendance.

THE CLEVELAND HOSPITAL.

Annual Report Submitted to the Governor.

Columbus, O., Dec. 3. -The annual report of the trustees of the Cleveland state hospital for the year ending November 15 1902, filed with Governor Nash yesterday, shows an unusual number of recoveries at the institution. The number of patients admitted during the year was 313, of whom 125 were women, and the percentage of recoveries, based on the number admitted, was 48 87. The whole number of inmates at the hospital during the year was 1,126.

The per capita cost of maintenance, based upon the number of inmates actually confined in the institution, net current expenses and salaries and trustees' expenses was 136.19. If the purchase of furniture for the institution and repairs is included the per capita cost was $156.37.

The expenses for the year were as follows: Current expenses, $151,492 97; officers' salaries and trustees' expenses $6,897.83; ordinary repairs, $10,463.64.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

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Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

CANNON SURE OF SPEAKERSHIP.

Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, Withdraws.

EX-SPEAKER REED VERY ILL.

Senator Cullom Introduces an Anti-Trust Bill—Much Opposition to Immigration Bill Passed by the House Expected in the Senate.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania has withdrawn from the contest for the speakership of the house of representatives in the Fifty-eighth congress in favor of Representative Cannon, of Illinois, who has been endorsed for that office by the Pennsylvania delegation in the house. This practically assures Mr. Cannon a unanimous vote for speaker in the Republican caucus.

Mr. Dalzell's announcement and the subsequent action of the delegation took place at a dinner given by Senator Penrose last night at the new Willard Hotel, at which were present Senator Quay and the members and members elect from Pennsylvania in the house. Representative Sibley acted as chairman of the informal meeting which followed the dinner, and Representative Olmstead offered the resolution indorsing Mr Cannon's candidacy Complimentary remarks were made to Mr. Dalzell by Senator Quay and others, after which the motion was carried unanimously. Mr. Dalzell then announced his withdrawal in favor of Mr. Cannon A committee consisting of Messrs Dalzell, Bingham and Olmstead was appointed to wait on Mr. Cannon and apprise him of the delegates' action.

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed had a sudden and quite severe attack of gastritis Tuesday evening. He was prostrated for a time, but Dr. Gardner, who was called, succeeded in relieving his patient. The sudden illness of the ex-speaker has caused considerable alarm to his friends, but at a late hour Mr. Reed was getting on better than had been feared earlier in the evening.

Senator Penrose, chairman of the Senate committee on immigration, said yesterday that if there should be a favorable opening he would make an attempt today to call up the immigration bill which had passed the House in the last session and was favorably reported by the committee and if not he would make the effort later in the session. "I mean to press the bill," he said, "and I hope to see it become a law during the present session, although I expect that considerable opposition will be encountered just as was the case in the consideration of the Chinese bill."

Representative Foss, of Illinois, chairman of the House committee on naval affairs, had an extended conference with the President about naval matters and especially respecting the lack of officers to man the big fighting ships properly. Mr. Foss has a plan for the increase of the number of naval officers with which the President is impressed favorably. It is that congress enact a law doubling the number of cadets annually appointed to the naval academy, during a period of twelve years. The operation of such a law, it is said, would furnish a sufficient number of officers to meet the needs of the service and at the end of twelve years, the number of cadets annually appointed could be reduced with safety to the present number. Mr. Foss regards it as quite likely that his committee will endeavor at the present session to meet the existing deficiency in the number of naval officers.

A majority of the committee on territories of the Senate agreed to report a bill for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territories as one state, under the name of Oklahoma. New Mexico and Arizona are not in the bill.

The judiciary committee of the House held its first meeting yesterday and took prompt action in the direction of getting an anti-trust measure before congress at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, who has become acting chairman, owing to the retirement of Judge Ray, referred it to the sub-committee, of which Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, is chairman, and that sub-committee will go to work at once. It is the hope of Mr. Littlefield that a bill can be reported out of the full committee before the adjournment for the Christmas holidays. The committee today unanimously voted to request the speakers to appoint Mr. Jenkins chairman of the committee.

Senator Lodge introduced a bill today to regulate the currency in the Philippines by establishing a gold basis

HE IS A FRAUD.

Catholics Warned Against a Bogus Priest.

Cleveland, Dec. 3.—The Catholics of the city are on the lookout for a bogus priest, who has been wandering about the country obtaining money under the guise of a missionary. It is said that he attempted the ruse in Columbus, but was discovered and made his escape. He is reported to be on his way to Cleveland. Chancellor Houck yesterday received a telegram from Columbus informing him of the departure of the man in this direction. The man's game is to go around enlisting sympathy in a Florida mission and collecting money therefor. The telegram is as follows:

"Look out for clerical swindler, fair and heavy set. Strong features, of fine appearance. Calls himself Father Brady. He is a fraud."

RELATIONS ARE STRAINED.

England Sends Fleet to Venezuelan Waters.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Dec 3 -One British warship sailed for Venezuela today. Three will follow tomorrow, and two others are under orders to the same destination. It is known upon good authority that the British minister in Caracas, Mr. Hagarde, has requested the admiral of the British fleet at Bermuda to send warships immediately to La Guayra in consequence of the continuous bitter attacks by the Venezuelan official press upon the British government. Relations between Great Britain and Venezuela are becoming, the dispatch asserts, more and more strained.

It is officially reported from Willemstad Curacoa, that a stranger who is asserted to be a German naval lieutenant, arrived in Maracaibo, on Nov. 10, and carefully inspected that city. He took photographs of the forts and the surroundings and studied the bar, channel and currents at the entrance to the port. The German gunboat Panther arrived at Maracaibo several days later and the man went on board.

You've got to hustle all the time to keep in the swim. If you are slipping down the ladder of prosperity, take Rocky Mountain Tea. Makes people strenuous. Z. T. Baltzly.

IF YOU HAD A

NECK

As Long as This Fellow, and had

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WOULD QUICKLY CURE IT.

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(Continued from page three.)

have the slightest fear of aggression from the United States. It behooves each one to maintain order within its own borders and to discharge its just obligations to foreigners. When this is done, they can rest assured that, be they strong or weak, they have nothing to dread from outside interference. More and more the increasing interdependence and complexity of international political and economic relations render it incumbent on all civilized and orderly powers to insist on the proper policing of the world.

During the fall of 1901 a communication was addressed to the secretary of state asking whether permission would be granted by the president to a corporation to lay a cable from a point on the California coast to the Philippine Islands by way of Hawaii. A statement of conditions or terms upon which such corporation would undertake to lay and operate a cable was volunteered.

Inasmuch as the congress was shortly to convene and Pacific cable legislation had been the subject of consideration by the congress for several years, it seemed to me wise to defer action upon the application until the congress had first an opportunity to act. The congress adjourned without taking any action, leaving the matter in exactly the same condition in which it stood when the congress convened.

Meanwhile it appears that the Commercial Pacific Cable company had promptly proceeded with preparations for laying its cable. It also made application to the president for access to and use of soundings taken by the United States steamship Nero for the purpose of discovering a practicable route for a transpacific cable, the company urging that with access to these soundings it could complete its cable much sooner than if it were required to take soundings upon its own account. Pending consideration of this subject it appeared important and desirable to attach certain conditions to the permission to examine and use the soundings if it should be granted.

In consequence of this solicitation of the cable company certain conditions were formulated, upon which the president was willing to allow access to these soundings and to consent to the landing and laying of the cable, subject to any alterations or additions thereto imposed by the congress. This was deemed proper, especially as it was clear that a cable connection of some kind with China, a foreign country, was a part of the company's plan. This course was, moreover, in accordance with a line of precedents, including President Grant's action in the case of the first French cable, explained to the congress in his annual message of December, 1875, and the instance occurring in 1879 of the second French cable from Brest to St. Pierre, with a branch to Cape Cod.

These conditions prescribed, among other things, a maximum rate for commercial messages and that the company should construct a line from the Philippine Islands to China, there being at present, as is well known, a British line from Manila to Hongkong.

The representatives of the cable company kept these conditions long under consideration, continuing in the meantime to prepare for laying the cable. They have, however, at length acceded to them, and an all American line between our Pacific coast and the Chinese empire by way of Honolulu and the Philippine Islands is thus provided for and is expected within a few months to be ready for business.

Among the conditions is one reserving the power of the congress to modify or repeal any or all of them. A copy of the conditions is herewith transmitted.

Of Porto Rico it is only necessary to say that the prosperity of the island and the wisdom with which it has been governed have been such as to make it serve as an example of all that is best in insular administration.

On July 4 last, on the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the declaration of our independence, peace and amnesty were promulgated in the Philippine Islands. Some trouble has since from time to time threatened with the Mohammedan Moros, but with the late insurrectionary Filipinos the war has entirely ceased. Civil government has now been introduced. Not only does each Filipino enjoy such rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as he has never before known during the recorded history of the islands, but the people, taken as a whole, now enjoy a measure of self government greater than that granted to any other orientals by any foreign power and greater than that enjoyed by any other orientals under their own governments save the Japanese alone. We have not gone too far in granting these rights of liberty and self government, but we have certainly gone to the limit that in the interests of the Philippine people themselves it was wise or just to go. To hurry matters, to go faster than we are now going, would entail calamity on the people of the islands. No policy ever entered into by the American people has vindicated itself in more signal manner than the policy of holding the Philippines. The triumph of our arms, above all the triumph of our laws and principles, has come sooner than we had any right to expect. Too much praise cannot be given to the army for what it has done in the Philippines, both in warfare and from an administrative standpoint, in preparing the way for civil government, and similar credit belongs to the civil authorities for the way in which they have planted the seeds of self government in the ground thus made ready for them. The courage, the unflinching endurance, the high soldierly efficiency and the general kind heartedness and humanity of our troops have been strikingly manifested. There now remain only some 15,000 troops in the islands. All told, over 100,000 have been sent there. Of course there have been individual instances of wrongdoing among them. They warred under fearful difficulties of climate and surroundings, and under the strain of the terrible provocations which they continually received from their foes occasional instances of cruel retaliation occurred. Every effort has been made to prevent such cruelties, and finally these efforts have been completely successful. Every effort has also been made to detect and punish the wrongdoers. After making all allowance for these misdeeds it remains true that few indeed have been the instances in which war has been waged by a civilized power against semicivilized or barbarous forces where there has been so little wrongdoing by the victors as in the Philippine Islands. On the other hand, the amount of difficult, important and beneficent work which has been done is well nigh incalculable.

Taking the work of the army and the civil authorities together, it may be questioned whether anywhere else in modern times the world has seen a better example of real constructive statesmanship than our people have given in the Philippine Islands. High praise should also be given those Filipinos—in the aggregate very numerous—who have accepted the new conditions and joined with our representatives to work with hearty good will for the welfare of the islands.

The army has been reduced to the minimum allowed by law. It is very small for the size of the nation and most certainly should be kept at the highest point of efficiency. The senior officers are given scant chance under ordinary conditions to exercise commands commensurate with their rank under circumstances which would fit them to do their duty in time of actual war. A system of maneuvering our army in bodies of some little size has been begun and should be steadily continued. Without such maneuvers it is folly to expect that in the event of hostilities with any serious foe even a small army corps could be handled to advantage. Both our officers and enlisted men are such that we can take hearty pride in them. No better material can be found. But they must be thoroughly trained, both as individuals and in the mass. The marksmanship of the men must receive special attention. In the circumstances of modern warfare the man must act far more on his own individual responsibility than ever before, and the high individual efficiency of the unit is of the utmost importance. Formerly this unit was the regiment. It is now not the regiment, not even the troop or company, it is the individual soldier. Every effort must be made to develop every workmanlike and soldierly quality in both the officer and the enlisted man.

I urgently call your attention to the need of passing a bill providing for a general staff and for the reorganization of the supply departments on the lines of the bill proposed by the secretary of war last year. When the young officers enter the army from West Point they probably stand above their compeers in any other military service. Every effort should be made by training, by reward of merit, by scrutiny into their careers and capacity to keep them of the same high relative excellence throughout their careers.

The measure providing for the reorganization of the militia system and for securing the highest efficiency in the national guard, which has already passed the house, should receive prompt attention and action. It is of great importance that the relation of the national guard to the militia and volunteer forces of the United States should be defined and that in place of our present obsolete laws a practical and efficient system should be adopted.

Provision should be made to enable the secretary of war to keep cavalry and artillery horses worn out in long performance of duty. Such horses fetch but a trifle when sold, and rather than turn them out to the misery awaiting them when thus disposed of it would be better to employ them at light work around the posts and when necessary to put them painlessly to death.

For the first time in our history naval maneuvers on a large scale are being held under the immediate command of the admiral of the navy. Constantly increasing attention is being paid to the gunnery of the navy, but it is yet far from what it should be. I earnestly urge that the increase asked for by the secretary of the navy in the appropriation for improving the marksmanship be granted. In battle the only shots that count are the shots that hit. It is necessary to provide ample funds for practice with the great guns in time of peace. These funds must provide not only for the purchase of projectiles, but for allowances for prizes to encourage the gun crews, and especially the gun pointers, and for perfecting an intelligent system under which alone it is possible to get good practice.

There should be no halt in the work of building up the navy, providing every year additional fighting craft. We are a very rich country, vast in extent of territory and great in population, a country, moreover, which has an army diminutive indeed when compared with that of any other first class power. We have deliberately made our own certain foreign policies which demand the possession of a first class navy. The isthmian canal will greatly increase the efficiency of our navy if the navy is of sufficient size, but if we have an inadequate navy then the building of the canal would be merely giving a hostage to any power of superior strength. The Monroe doctrine should be treated as the cardinal feature of American foreign policy, but it would be worse than idle to assert it unless we intended to back it up, and it can be backed up only by a thoroughly good navy. A good navy is not a provocative of war. It is the surest guaranty of peace.

Each individual unit of our navy should be the most efficient of its kind as regards both material and personnel that is to be found in the world. I call your special attention to the need of providing for the manning of the ships. Serious trouble threatens us if we cannot do better than we are now doing as regards securing the services of a sufficient number of the highest type of sailormen, of sea mechanics. The veteran seamen of our warships are of as high a type as can be found in any navy which rides the waters of the world. They are unsurpassed in daring, in resolution, in readiness, in thorough knowledge of their profession. They deserve every consideration that can be shown them. But there are not enough of them. It is no more possible to improvise a crew than it is possible to improvise a warship. To build the finest ship, with the deadliest battery, and to send it afloat with a raw crew, no matter how brave they were individually, would be to insure disaster if a foe of average capacity were encountered. Neither ships nor men can be improvised when war has begun.

We need a thousand additional officers in order to properly man the ships now provided for and under construction. The classes at the naval school at Annapolis should be greatly enlarged. At the same time that we thus add the officers where we need them, we should facilitate the retirement of those at the head of the list whose usefulness has become impaired. Promotion must be fostered if the service is to be kept efficient.

The lamentable scarcity of officers and the large number of recruits and of unskilled men necessarily put aboard the new vessels as they have been commissioned has thrown upon our officers, and especially on the lieutenants and junior grades, unusual labor and fatigue and has gravely strained their powers of endurance. Nor is there sign of any immediate letup in this strain. It must continue for some time longer until more officers are graduated from Annapolis and until the recruits become trained and skillful in their duties. In these difficulties incident upon the development of our war fleet the conduct of all our officers has been creditable to the service, and the lieutenants and junior grades in particular have displayed an ability and a steadfast cheerfulness which entitle them to the ungrudging thanks of all who realize the disheartening trials and fatigues to which they are of necessity subjected.

There is not a cloud on the horizon at present. There seems not the slightest chance of trouble with a foreign power. We most earnestly hope that this state of things may continue, and the way to insure its continuance is to provide for a thoroughly efficient navy. The refusal to maintain such a navy would invite trouble, and if trouble came would insure disaster. Fatuous self complacency or vanity or shortsightedness in refusing to prepare for danger is both foolish and wicked in such a nation as ours, and past experience has shown that such fatuity in refusing to recognize or prepare for any crisis in advance is usually succeeded by a mad panic of hysterical fear once the crisis has actually arrived.

The striking increase in the revenues of the postoffice department shows clearly the prosperity of our people and the increasing activity of the business of the country.

The receipts of the postoffice department for the fiscal year ending June 30 last amounted to $121,848,047.26, an increase of $10,216,853.87 over the preceding year, the largest increase known in the history of the postal service. The magnitude of this increase will best appear from the fact that the entire postal receipts for the year 1860 amounted to but $8,518,067.

Rural free delivery service is no longer in the experimental stage. It has become a fixed policy. The results following its introduction have fully justified the congress in the large appropriations made for its establishment and extension. The average yearly increase in postoffice receipts in the rural districts of the country is about 2 per cent. We are now able, by actual results, to show that where rural free delivery service has been established to such an extent as to enable us to make comparisons the yearly increase has been upward of 10 per cent.

On Nov. 1, 1902, 11,650 rural free delivery routes had been established and were in operation, covering about one third of the territory of the United States available for rural free delivery service. There are now awaiting the action of the department petitions and applications for the establishment of 10,748 additional routes. This shows conclusively the want which the establishment of the service has met and the need of further extending it as rapidly as possible. It is justified both by the financial results and by the practical benefits to our rural population; it brings the men who live on the soil into close relations with the active business world; it keeps the farmer in daily touch with the markets; it is a potential educational force; it enhances the value of farm property, makes farm life far pleasanter and less isolated, and will do much to check the undesirable current from country to city.

It is to be hoped that the congress will make liberal appropriations for the continuance of the service already established and for its further extension.

Few subjects of more importance have been taken up by the congress in recent years than the inauguration of the system of nationally aided irrigation for the arid regions of the far west. A good beginning therein has been made. Now that this policy of national irrigation has been adopted the need of thorough and scientific forest protection will grow more rapidly than ever throughout the public land states.

Legislation should be provided for the protection of the game and the wild creatures generally on the forest reserves. The senseless slaughter of game, which can by judicious protection be permanently preserved on our national reserves for the people as a whole, should be stopped at once. It is, for instance, a serious count against our national good sense to permit the present practice of butchering off such a stately and beautiful creature as the elk for its antlers or tusks.

So far as they are available for agriculture and to whatever extent they may be reclaimed under the national irrigation law, the remaining public lands should be held rigidly for the homebuilder, the settler who lives on his land, and for no one else. In their actual use the desert land law, the timber and stone law and the commutation clause of the homestead law have been so perverted from the intention with which they were enacted as to permit the acquisition of large areas of the public domain for other than actual settlers and the consequent prevention of settlement. Moreover, the approaching exhaustion of the public ranges has of late led to much discussion as to the best manner of using these public lands in the west which are suitable chiefly or only for grazing. The sound and steady development of the west depends upon the building up of homes therein. Much of our prosperity as a nation has been due to the operation of the homestead law. On the other hand, we should recognize the fact that in the grazing region the man who corresponds to the homesteader may be unable to settle permanently if only allowed to use the same amount of [illegible] brother, the homesteader, is allowed to use of arable land. One hundred and [illegible] rich and well watered soil, or a much smaller amount of irrigated land may keep a family in plenty, whereas no one could get a living from [illegible] acres of dry pasture land capable of supporting at the outside only one head of cattle to every ten acres. In the past great tracts of the public domain have been fenced [illegible] ng no title fareto, in direct defiance of the law forbidding the maintenance or construction of any such unlawful inclosure of public land. For various reasons there has been little interference with such inclosures in the past, but ample notice has now been given the trespassers, and all the resources at the command of the government will hereafter be used to put a stop to such trespassing.

In view of the capital importance of these matters I commend them to the earnest consideration of the congress, and if the congress finds difficulty in dealing with them from lack of thorough knowledge of the subject I recommend that provision be made for a commission of experts specially to investigate and report upon the complicated questions involved.

I especially urge upon the congress the need of wise legislation for Alaska. It is not to our credit as a nation that Alaska, which has been ours for thirty-five years, should still have as poor a system of laws as is the case. No country has a more valuable possession in mineral wealth, in fisheries, furs, forests and also in land available for certain kinds of farming and stock growing. It is a territory of great size and varied resources, well fitted to support a large permanent population. Alaska needs a good land law and such provisions for homesteads and pre-emptions as will encourage permanent settlement. We should shape legislation with a view not to the exploiting and abandoning of the territory, but to the building up of homes therein. The land laws should be liberal in type, so as to hold out inducements to the actual settler whom we most desire to see take possession of the country. The forests of Alaska should be protected, and, as a secondary but still important matter, the game also, and at the same time it is imperative that the settlers should be allowed to cut timber, under proper regulations, for their own use. Laws should be enacted to protect the Alaskan salmon fisheries against the greed which would destroy them. They should be preserved as a permanent industry and food supply. Their management and control should be turned over to the commission of fish and fisheries. Alaska should have a delegate in the congress. It would be well if a congressional committee could visit Alaska and investigate its needs on the ground.

In dealing with the Indians our aim should be their ultimate absorption into the body of our people, but in many cases this absorption must and should be very slow. In portions of the Indian Territory the mixture of blood has gone on at the same time with progress in wealth and education, so that there are plenty of men with varying degrees of purity of Indian blood who are absolutely indistinguishable in point of social, political and economic ability from their white associates. There are other tribes which have as yet made no perceptible advance toward such equality. To try to force such tribes too fast is to prevent their going forward at all. Moreover, the tribes live under widely different conditions. Where a tribe has made considerable advance and lives on fertile farming soil it is possible to allot the members lands in severalty much as is the case with white settlers. There are other tribes where such a course is not desirable. On the arid prairie lands the effort should be to induce the Indians to lead pastoral rather than agricultural lives and to permit them to settle in villages rather than to force them into isolation.

The large Indian schools situated remote from any Indian reservation do a special and peculiar work of great importance; but, excellent though these are, an immense amount of additional work must be done on the reservations themselves among the old, and, above all, among the young Indians.

The first and most important step toward the absorption of the Indian is to teach him to earn his living, yet it is not necessarily to be assumed that in each community all Indians must become either tillers of the soil or stock raisers. Their industries may properly be diversified, and those who show special desire or adaptability for industrial or even commercial pursuits should be encouraged so far as practicable to follow out each his own bent.

Every effort should be made to develop the Indian along the lines of natural aptitude and to encourage the existing native industries peculiar to certain tribes, such as the various kinds of basket weaving, canoe building, smith work and blanket work. Above all, the Indian boys and girls should be given confident command of colloquial English and should ordinarily be prepared for a vigorous struggle with the conditions under which their people live rather than for immediate absorption into some more highly developed community.

The officials who represent the government in dealing with the Indians work under hard conditions and also under conditions which render it easy to do wrong and very difficult to detect wrong. Consequently they should be amply paid on the one hand, and on the other hand a particularly high standard of conduct should be demanded from them, and where misconduct can be proved the punishment should be exemplary.

In no department of governmental work in recent years has there been greater success than in that of giving scientific aid to the farming population, thereby showing them how most efficiently to help themselves. There is no need of insisting upon its importance, for the welfare of the farmer is fundamentally necessary to the welfare of the republic as a whole. In addition to such work as quarantine against animal and vegetable plagues, and warring against them when here introduced, much efficient help has been rendered to the farmer by the introduction of new plants specially fitted for cultivation under the peculiar conditions existing in different portions of the country. New cereals have been established in the semiarid west. For instance, the practicability of producing the best types of macaroni wheats in regions of an annual rainfall of only ten inches or thereabout has been conclusively demonstrated. Through the introduction of new rices in Louisiana and Texas the production of rice in this country has been made to about equal the home demand. In the southwest the possibility of regrassing overstocked range lands has been demonstrated; in the north many new forage crops have been introduced, while in the east it has been shown that some of our choicest fruits can be stored and shipped in such a way as to find a profitable market abroad.

I again recommend to the favorable consideration of the congress the plans of the Smithsonian institution for making the museum under its charge worthy of the nation and for preserving at the national capital not only records of the vanishing races of men, but of the animals of this continent which, like the buffalo, will soon become extinct unless specimens from which their representatives may be renewed are sought in their native regions and maintained there in safety.

The District of Columbia is the only part of our territory in which the national government exercises local or municipal functions and where in consequence the government has a free hand in reference to certain types of social and economic legislation which must be essentially local or municipal in their character. The government should see to it, for instance, that the hygienic and sanitary legislation affecting Washington is of a high character. The evils of slum dwellings, whether in the shape of crowded and congested tenement house districts or of the back alley type, should never be permitted to grow up in Washington. The city should be a model in every respect for all the cities of the country. The charitable and correctional systems of the District should receive consideration at the hands of the congress to the end that they may embody the results of the most advanced thought in these fields. Moreover, while Washington is not a great industrial city, there is some industrialism here, and our labor legislation, while it would not be important in itself, might be made a model for the rest of the nation. We should pass, for instance, a wise employer's liability act for the District of Columbia, and we need such an act in our navy yards. Railroad companies in the District ought to be required by law to block their frogs.

The safety appliance law, for the better protection of the lives and limbs of railway employees, which was passed in 1893, went into full effect on Aug. 1, 1901. It has resulted in averting thousands of casualties. Experience shows, however, the necessity of additional legislation to perfect this law. A bill to provide for this passed the senate at the last session. It is to be hoped that some such measure may now be enacted into law.

There is a growing tendency to provide for the publication of masses of documents for which there is no public demand and for the printing of which there is no real necessity. Large numbers of volumes are turned out by the government printing presses for which there is no justification. Nothing should be printed by any of the departments unless it contains something of permanent value, and the congress could with advantage cut down very materially on all the printing which it has now become customary to provide. The excessive cost of government printing is a strong argument against the position of those who are inclined on abstract grounds to advocate the government's doing any work which can with propriety be left in private hands.

Gratifying progress has been made during the year in the extension of the merit system of making appointments in the government service. It should be extended by law to the District of Columbia. It is much to be desired that our consular system be established by law on a basis providing for appointment and promotion only in consequence of proved fitness.

Through a wise provision of the congress at its last session the White House, which had become disfigured by incongruous additions and changes, has now been restored to what it was planned to be by Washington. In making the restorations the utmost care has been exercised to come as near as possible to the early plans and to supplement these plans by a careful study of such buildings as that of the University of Virginia, which was built by Jefferson. The White House is the property of the nation, and so far as is compatible with living therein it should be kept as it originally was, for the same reasons that we keep Mount Vernon as it originally was. The stately simplicity of its architecture is an expression of the character of the period in which it was built and is in accord with the purposes it was designed to serve. It is a good thing to preserve such buildings as historic monuments which keep alive our sense of continuity with the nation's past.

The reports of the several executive departments are submitted to the congress with this communication. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

CARRIE'S LATEST BLAST

Mrs. Nation's Tirade on Society at the Horse Show.

SHOCKS AND IS SHOCKED IN TURN

Neat Manner In Which Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt Pacified the Kansas "Saloon Smasher," Who Was Bounced by the Police—Exciting Time With Youths In the Cafe.

Carrie Nation of hatchet fame shocked society at the horse show, in New York, the other afternoon, and the crusader in her turn received a severe shock as she was hustled out of the amphitheater by two rude policemen, says the New York Press. As the gates slammed behind her she exclaimed, "There goes the gates to hell!" And then she mounted a barrel in Twenty-sixth street and delivered a tirade against everything and everybody.

Smuggling herself into the arena, Mrs. Nation swooped down on the box in which Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt was sitting with Miss Neilson, fiancee of Reginald Vanderbilt. They were watching the parade of the horses when the "Star of the West" leaned over the rail and whispered in Mrs. Vanderbilt's ear softly:

"Why do you spend your money on clothes and adorning your persons when you should be laying it up in good works that will see your way into heaven?"

Although surprised at the intrusion, Mrs. Vanderbilt was equal to the occasion, for she graciously arose and extended her hand to Mrs. Nation, who continued her lecture: "The good work I am connected with is the establishment of a home for drunkards' wives. Why can't you do something like that?"

Patting the hand of the saloon smasher, having recognized her instantly, Mrs. Vanderbilt replied: "Write to me. Awfully glad to have met you. See me some other time. Good day, Mrs. Nation."

Standing, smiling, at the rail of the ring just below were Alfred and Reginald Vanderbilt. They enjoyed the scene, and when Mrs. Nation passed on they were quick to offer congratulations to Mrs. Vanderbilt for having got out of a difficult situation so successfully.

"She is a lovely woman," said Mrs. Nation of Mrs. Vanderbilt, as she elbowed her way through the crowded promenade, "but she has been brought up wrong. What a lot of good she could do with the money she paid for that white dress she had on! Just look at mine!" And she held up the folds of her black homespun dress. "It may be coarse and rough," she commented, "but it is good enough to cover my sins."

Wending her way to the cafe, Mrs. Nation stopped at a table where four young swells were sipping wine. She seized one of the glasses and dashed it to the floor, exclaiming, "I'll not let you poison yourself with that terrible stuff!"

"Stop your flirting, old girl," spoke up one of the quartet.

"Sir, do you know who you are talking to?" sharply reproved Mrs. Nation, who by this time was the center of a group of the curious.

"Chase yourself!" some one coarsely said, and Carrie looked around with fire in her eyes.

"Chase myself! Chase myself! I'll chase you if I get my hands on you!" she shrieked.

"Bravo!" responded the crowd.

"I'll not let these young men kill themselves," exclaimed Carrie as she mounted a table and commenced to deliver another harangue on "bug juice," as she was pleased to call champagne.

It was then that the patrolmen put in an appearance.

"Take a sneak for yourself," said the taller one gruffly.

"Sneak? You're a sneak!" replied Carrie, and they carried her to the door. The minute the police laid hands on her she threw away her Bible and asked heaven to help her in her struggle with the terrible Tammany tigers.

In Madison square she was prevailed by her press agent to deliver another discourse on the indecency of society. "That's the play," said he. "All right," she replied, jumping on top of a barrel.

"I came here to see the upper crust and the dregs of society, as well as to see the horses," she began. "I am very fond of horses. They are mentioned in Revelation, but I suppose you do not know that. But the women! They are shocking in their attire. Why don't they spend their money for some good cause like the one I am promoting? They will drink themselves to death. 'Take them clothes off,' I told them. 'Take them off at once, and dress yourselves more modestly.' The young men are drinking stuff in there that will send them to hell; yes, to hell."

"Where is your hatchet?" shouted some of the urchins in the crowd.

"This is my hatchet!" she cried, as she held a Bible above her head. "I haven't any ax. This is the best weapon with which to fight the devil. If some of you were a little more familiar with it you would be better men."

Then she went to her hotel.

Big Game In the Yellowstone.

After many years of work on the part of the wardens it is reported that headway is at last being made against the slaughter of game in the Yellowstone park, and from now on it is expected that it will increase rapidly, as the pot hunter has been nearly exterminated. Bear and deer are very numerous and easy to shoot.

Scant Praise.

The old saying that "praise to the face is open disgrace" is still firmly believed by some people. A young woman who was brought up by her New England grandmother, a notable housekeeper and example of thrift, says that the adage was a household guide in her family.

One day her grandmother went off to pay a visit, and the ambitious girl of sixteen scrubbed and polished, swept and dusted until it seemed as if there was nothing left to do. Her heart beat high with the hope of a word of commendation as she sat in the kitchen doorway waiting for her grandmother's return.

When the old lady arrived she looked about her with keen eyes, but there seemed no chance for criticism until, stooping down under the kitchen table which stood near the open door, she saw that the south wind had wafted a bit of fluff from the hen yard.

With eyes that would twinkle in spite of herself she pointed an accusing finger at this evidence of carelessness and said soberly:

"Janet, my dear, I see there's a feather in the kitchen. It's high time I came home!"

Bait For Patsy.

The American league is negotiating with Manager Patsy Donovan. He can name his own salary and manage any team he selects except the Boston and Athletic teams. Donovan has the offer under consideration.

Pretty Cold Weather.

Two boatmen on the Ohio river were talking about cold weather and of a certain severe winter. "It was just awful," said one of them. "At Cincinnati the river was froze tight, and the thermometer went down to 20 degrees below Cairo."

"Below which?" asked his puzzled companion.

"Below Cairo, you blubberhead! You see, when it freezes at Cairo it must be pretty cold, so they say so many degrees below Cairo."

But light was bursting in upon the other. "No, they do not," he exclaimed eagerly. "You've got it all wrong. It's so many degrees below Nero. I do not know what it means, but that's what they say when it's dreadful cold."

The Sun on Every Side.

A Texas citizen, says an exchange, is worried because the sun shines on each of the four sides of his house at some time of the day. The structure faces due north and south and is situated on parallel 29½ of latitude, or practically 6 degrees north of the tropic of Cancer, where the sun is vertical in summer. He is carrying the problem about the country, offering prizes for its solution among school children. "Why," he asks, "should the sun penetrate my front door in the morning, desert it for the greater part of the day and again penetrate it in the afternoon?"

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Massillon, O.

TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	21	9	31	15	41	43	211
	AM	AM	PM	PM	AM	AM	PM
Pittsb'gh lv.	†1 15	*7 00	1*35	*6 30	†5 40		
Beaver Falls "	......	8 02	2 36	7 26	6 54		
Columbiana "	......	......	3 38	......	8 01		
Leetonia "	......	8 58	3 44	......	8 08		
Salem "	......	9 10	3 59	8 35	8 21		
Alliance ar.	3 40	9 30	4 30	9 00	8 50		
Alliance lv.	3 40	9 30	4 40	9 00	9 15	†7 30	*8 15
Maximo "	......	......	4 50	......	9 27	7 40	s......
Louisville "	......	......	5 06	......	9 37	7 50	8 34
Canton "	4 12	9 58	5 24	9 33	9 49	8 05	8 45
Massillon "	Sleeping and Dining Cars.	10 10	5 42	9 47	10 0[illegible]	8 25	8 59
Lawrence "		......	5 5[illegible]	......	10 10	8 37	9 03
Barton City "			6f0[illegible]	......	......	8 45	......
Orrville "		10 36	6 1[illegible]	10 08	10 25	8 57	9 21
Smithville "			6 2[illegible]		10 35	9 07	f9 40
Wooster "		10 55	6 3[illegible]	10 26	10 45	9 17	9 50
					AM		PM
Shreve "		Sleeping and Dining Cars.	6 52	Sleeping Cars.		9 30	
Big Prairie "			7 02			9 38	
Lakeville "			7 07			9 45	
Loudonville "			7 21			9 53	
Perrysville "			7 31			10 06	
Lucas "			7 46		35	10 2[illegible]	39
Mansfield "	6 10	12 05	8 05	11 25	PM	10 3[illegible]	AM
Crestline ar.	6 37	12 35	8 35	11 50	†3 00	11 0[illegible]	†7 15
Bucyrus lv.	......	1 00	PM	12 16	3 25	AM	7 45
Lima "	8 45	2 37		1 53	5 20		9 50
Van Wert "	9 32	3 22		2 33	6 1[illegible]		10 46
Ft. Wayne ar.	10 25	4 10		3 20	7 15		11 55
Warsaw lv.	11 41	5 25		4 30	PM		1 35
Plymouth "	12 18	6 08		5 10			2 25
Valparaiso "	1 13	7 14		6 08			3 37
Chicago ar.	2 50	8 45		7 35			5 15
	PM	PM		AM			PM

EASTWARD. LEAVE	20	8	24	6	22			
	N'N	PM	PM	PM	AM			
Chicago	12*05	*3 00	*7 30	*11 45	†7 30			
Valp'raiso	1 32	4 36	......	1 38	9 09			
Plymouth	2 35	5 40	9 47	2 53	10 18			
Warsaw	3 13	6 26	......	3 55	11 12			
ar. Ft. Wayne	4 15	7 35	11 26	5 20	12 30			
lv. Van Wert	5 11	8 39	......	6 39	1 55			
Lima	5 57	9 30	12 46	7 34	2 50	32		
Bucyrus	7 34	11 19	......	9 37	5 10	AM		
Crestl'ne.	8 07	11 50	2 42	10 15	†6 20	†6 15		
Mansfield	8 31	12 15		10 38	6 45	6 40		
Lucas	Sleeping and Dining Cars.	Sleeping Cars.	Sleeping Cars.	10 48	6 56	6 53		
Perry'ville				10 58	7 07	7 03		
Loudonv'e				11 05	7 15	7 13		
Lakeville				11 18	7 27	7 25		
Big Prairie				11f21	7 30	7 29	232	42
Shreve				11 30	7 40	7 35	AM	PM
Wooster	9 35	1 25		12 08	7 55	7 53	†7 10	†3 10
Smithville	......	......		12 18	8 08	8 05	7 20	s......
Orrville	10 00	1 50	4 17	12 32	8 23	8 20	7 35	3 58
B'rton City	......	......	......	12 37	8 30	......	7 41	4 04
Lawrence	......	......	......	12 43	8 37	8 33	f7 50	4 09
Massillon	10 23	2 12	......	12 56	8 50	8 46	8 05	4 19
Canton	10 39	2 35	4 53	1 17	9 14	9 06	8 24	4 35
Louisville	......	......	......	1 32	9 30	9 20	8 42	4 50
Maximo	......	......	......	1 45	9 40	......	8 54	5 05
ar. Alliance	11 10	3 10	5 25	2 03	9 55	9 45	9 05	5 15
lv. Alliance	11 10	3 10	5 25	2 20	PM	9 45	AM	7 00
Salem	11 29	3 32	......	2 43	f Flag Stop.	10 15		7 35
Leetonia	11f39	......	......	2 59	‡ Meals.	10 26		7 50
Col'mb'na	......	......	......	3 06		10 32		7 56
Beaver F'ls	12 42	4 40	......	4 12		11 35		9 35
ar. Pittsburgh	1 40	5 50	7 45	5 30		1 00		11 30
	AM	AM	AM	PM		PM		PM

Sunday train No. 44 leaves Wooster 3 10 p. m., arrives Alliance 5 20 p. m.

†Except Sunday. *Daily. Train No. 34 leaves Crestline Sundays only 6 00 a. m.; arrives Pittsburgh 12 50 p. m. s Stops on Sunday.

Dark Face Type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight; light face, from 12 midnight to 12 noon.

At Orrville, connection is made with C., A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by **Nos. 6, 8, 24, 9, 32** and **43** and for Columbus by **Nos. 15, 31, 32, 41** and **43. Nos. 9, 15** and **43** connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. **Nos. 6, 24** and **232** connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

G. L. PECK, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent,
7-31-02-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

THE CANTON-AKRON RAILWAY CO.

BAGGAGE AND EXPRESS SERVICE

Leave Canton; 6:45 a. m.; 10:25 a. m. (for Navarre); 3:25 p. m. Sundays, 8.05 a. m.

Leave Massillon; 8:25 a. m.; 11:30 a.m. (for Navarre); 1:25 p. m.; 4:45 p. m.; Sundays, 10:05 a. m

Baggage and express service between Canton and Cleveland.

G. W. ROUNDS, Gen. Mgr.

Cleveland, O., July 15, 1902.

To connections and all interested: The special daylight trips advertised to leave Cleveland 8:00 a. m. and Buffalo 9:00 a. m. Saturdays during July and August are hereby cancelled. Until December 1st, steamers will leave Cleveland daily, 8:00 p. m., Central standard time. Buffalo daily, 9:00 p. m., Eastern standard time.

Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Company.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R'Y.

MAIN LINE

EAST †2	*4	*6	May 11, 1902	WEST. *1	†3	*5
A. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.	
9 30	1 45		Toledo	2 30	9 20	
10 4[illegible]	2 54		Fremont	1 22	8 18	
11 07	3 22		Bellevue	12 55	7 46	
11 30	3 45		Norwalk	12 30	7 20	
12 12	4 26		Wellington	11 55	6 38	
12 40	4 51		Lodi	11 39	6 11	
12 55	5 04		Creston	11 17	5 57	
1 22	5 30	A. M.	Orrville	10 52	5 30	p. m
1 52	6 00	9 15	Massillon	10 25	4 50	7 15
2 05	6 1[illegible]	9 30	Navarre	10 10	4 37	7 00
2 33	6 5[illegible]	10 07	Valley Jct.	9 40	4 04	6 25
3 10	7 24	10 43	Bowerston	9 06	3 37	5 51
3 2[illegible]	7 35	10 55	Scio	8 53	3 25	5 8
3 3[illegible]	7 45	11 04	Jewett	8 4[illegible]	3 12	5 28
5 3[illegible]	9 20	12 30	Wheeling	7 10	1 30	4 10
5 45	9 35	[illegible] 4	Steubenville	6 55	11 15	3 45
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		a. m.	p. m	p. m

South			Cleveland Division	North		
A. M.	p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m	p. m.
11 25	4 00	7 00	Cleveland	12 30	7 15	9 15
12 8	[illegible]00	8 08	Kent	11 [illegible]0	6 05	8 15
1 35	5 49	9 [illegible]5	Canton	10 40	5 10	7 27
2 05	6 20	9 3[illegible]	Navarre	10 10	4 35	7 00
	7 5[illegible]	11 11	Coshocton	8 27	3 02	
	8 5[illegible]	12 10	Zanesville	7 25	2 00	
p. m.	p. m.	p m		a. m	p. m	p. m

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
H. J. Booth, G. T. M. E. B. Coolidge, G. P. A.
W. R. Hansen, Ticket Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Time table effective Nov. 23, 1902.

CLEVELAND DIVISION.

WEST	†5	†15	†11	†1
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Cleveland	9 35	6 10	10 55	9 15
Lester		5 10		8 11
Sterling		4 28		7 21
Warwick	7 28	4 05	9 15	6 58
Massillon	7 02	3 40	8 46	6 30
Justus	6 45	3 19	8 29	A. M.
Canal Dover	6 15	2 48	7 57	
Uhrichsville	5 50	2 23	7 32	
Flushing	4 47	1 20	6 3	
Bridgeport	3 40	12 20	5 30	
	P. M	P. M.	A. M	

EAST	†14	†16	†10	†2
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Cleveland		7 10	1 00	5 20
Lester		8 16		6 23
Sterling		8 52		7 07
Warwick	6 30	9 15	2 45	7 30
Massillon	6 58	9 48	3 15	8 00
Justus	7 13	10 [illegible]8	3 30	P. M.
Canal Dover	7 45	10 34	4 03	
Uhrichsville	8 [illegible]9	11 01	4 30	
Flushing	9 13	12 02	5 36	
Bridgeport	10 2	1 05	6 37	
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Sunday.

Sunday trains between Uhrichsville and Cleveland: Due at Massillon—West Bound, 8:10 a. m. and 5:40 p. m.; East Bound, 10:36 a. m. and 8:45 p. m.

Nos. 1 and 5 connect at Lester for Lorain.
Nos. 16 and 2 connect at Lester from Lorain.
Nos. 11 and 5 connect at Warwick for Chicago.
No. 14 connects at Warwick from Chicago.

M. G. Carrel, D. P. A., Cleveland, O.

B. & O.

Until further notice Sunday excursion rates on the B. & O., Massillon to Cleveland, will be $1.00

C A & C — Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

Southbound.	502	588	528	504
	a m	p m	p m	a m
CLEVELAND lv	*8 10	†1 20	*7 00	......
Hudson	9 08	2 28	8 00	*10 46
AKRON ar	9 35	2 58	8 30	11 10
AKRON lv	9 35	2 58	8 30	11 10
Barberton	9 49	3 10	8 45	*11 30
ORRVILLE ar	10 25	3 55	9 25	508
ORRVILLE lv	10 30	3 55	9 35	a m
Millersburg	11 12	4 40	10 20	†6 43
Mt. Vernon	12 32	6 05	11 50	7 10
COLUMBUS ar	*1 50	†7 30	*1 20	†8 40
	p m	p m	a m	a m

Northbound.	527	585	508	507
	a m	a m	p m	p m
COLUMBUS lv	*12 40	†6 55	*12 05	†5 35
Mt. Vernon	2 25	8 28	1 30	7 18
Millersburg	3 56	9 4[illegible]	2 44	†8 35
ORRVILLE ar	4 45	10 30	3 28	503
ORRVILLE lv	4 55	10 40	3 38	p m
Barberton	5 36	11 18	4 07	*4 00
AKRON ar	5 55	11 38	4 26	4 17
AKRON lv	6 05	11 38	4 26	4 17
Hudson	6 35	12 05	4 55	*4 48
CLEVELAND ar	*7 30	1 05	*5 50	......
	a m	p m	p m	p m

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg, 11:12 a m week days.

*Every day †Week days only.

E. A. FORD, Gen. Pass. Agt, Pittsburg, Pa.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MRS. ANDRES DIES SUDDENLY.

Stricken With Apoplexy Sunday Afternoon.

SHE WAS FOUND UNCONSCIOUS.

The Deceased was a Life-Long Resident of Massillon—Death of a Former Massillon Resident at Canton—The Funeral of the Late William Miller.

Mrs. Margaret Andres, aged 60 years, died suddenly of apoplexy at her home in West South street on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Andres had gone out to feed the chickens and was found in an out house in an unconscious condition about fifteen minutes later by her son, Felix Andres. She was removed to the house and by the time a physician had arrived she had passed away.

The deceased was a life long resident of Massillon. Her survivors are her children, Mrs. Emma Ockelman and Mrs. Clara Maerburg, of Dayton, and Mrs. Theresa Merritt, Frank Andres and Felix Andres, of this city. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

MRS. WILLIAM MARSHALL.

Mrs. William Marshall, of Canton, formerly Miss Jennie Larmer, of this city, died at the home of her mother in Smith avenue, Canton, Sunday morning at 5 o'clock. The funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from St. Paul's Episcopal church. The burial will be in Westlawn cemetery.

THE MILLER FUNERAL.

The funeral of William Miller, who died at Denver, Col., last Wednesday took place in Burd's hall on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The deceased was at one time treasurer of the local Stonecutters' Union, but for six months previous to his removal in March to Colorado he had been working in West Virginia.

The funeral was conducted by the Rev. Mrs. W. L. Reed, of Toledo, and the service used was that of the spiritualist church, the deceased having been for a number of years a great worker in that church. The pall bearers were Messrs. Burd, Blanchard, Gumm and Snively, of this city, and Mr. Yockey, of Canton. Interment took place in the Massillon cemetery.

NAVARREITES ARRESTED.

Caught in Canton With Concealed Weapons.

Canton, Dec.—Joseph Plomber and Nick Gamble, two Italians, hailing from Navarre, were arrested by the police Sunday night on charges of intoxication. When searched the men proved to be veritable walking arsenals, being armed with stilletos and dangerous looking revolvers. The charge was changed to carrying concealed weapons. Plomber was fined $1 and costs for intoxication, and 10 and costs and ten days in the workhouse for carrying concealed weapons. Gamble was fined $10 and costs and given ten days for carrying concealed weapons.

Read the Want Columns daily

OHIO'S CENTENNIAL.

Distinguished Men Will Participate in Ceremonies.

Columbus, Dec. 1.—It has been decided by the joint committee of the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society and the commissioners appointed by Governor Nash to invite President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton university to deliver the address at the celebration in Chillicothe next May of the centennial of the admission of Ohio as a state. President Wilson is an Ohio man, having been born near Steubenville, and has always taken a deep interest in the early history of his native state.

The presence of President Roosevelt will be urged, as will that of the governors of the five states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, formed out of the northwest territory. The governors of all the states will be invited. Senator Daniels, of Virginia, will deliver an address and it is hoped to have the French republic represented.

CANTON EDITOR SUED.

Mrs. Von Landberg Wants an Absolute Divorce.

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Mrs. Marie Von Landberg, of this city, has brought action for absolute divorce from Alexander Von Landberg of Canton., O., the editor of a German paper there.

About seven years ago Von Landberg was prominent in the Republican politics of this city. He was editor of the German Union and collector of internal revenue for this district. He served for many years on the school board. He astonished his friends by publishing in his paper a farewell, and gave a complete history of his domestic troubles. He gave his wife most of his property and the three children. It is said that he will not oppose the divorce.

BONEBRAKE DENOUNCED.

Accused of Working for Book Ring's Interest.

Columbus, Dec. 1.—The report of C. F. Davis, chairman of the committee on legislation of the Ohio Federation of Labor, which is just out, is severe on State School Commisisoner L. D. Bonebrake and C. F. Seese, representative from Summit county, because of the failure of the legislature to take action on the school book bill last winter. He charges that Professor Bonebrake used his influence in behalf of the school book ring, and that Mr. Seese, as chairman of the committee of the house, to which it was referred, obeyed Mr. Bonebrake's orders. It is recommended that if Mr. Seese becomes a candidate for state school commissioner he be opposed by organized labor.

TO STAMP OUT DISEASE.

Secretary of Agriculture in Charge of Work.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who is in Chicago, says the West is not to suffer on account of the foot and mouth disease in cattle in New England. He says he expects to stamp out the disease which is now at a standstill. Several hundred veterinary surgeons will be sent to the locality and will inspect every cow, sheep and hog.

No man can cure consumption. You can prevent it though Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds bronchitis, sore throat. Never fails.

ANECDOTE OF KRUPP.

Famous Gunmaker Who Preferred to Be the First Burgher.

A German who for a long time held a confidential position in the late Herr Friedrich Alfred Krupp's works at Essen and who is now in New York recently gave to a reporter of the New York Herald the following details about the famous gunmaker:

Herr Krupp, owing to a congenital weakness of the heart, was forced to leave the German army soon after he entered the barracks at Carlsruhe. When his father asked Kaiser Wilhelm I. for his son's discharge from military service, the emperor replied in acquiescence, saying, "I can get many dragoon officers, but only one Krupp."

He was a man of simple tastes and strict daily regimen and very democratic in his relations with workmen and domestics. In the Schloss Hugel he often entertained royalty, and the air of democracy which pervaded the castle seemed to affect even the most exalted of personages. He spent his winters in Capri, where he had built a villa.

His office was in the original cottage occupied by his grandfather and father. It was called the "stammhaus," and the furniture of his predecessors was left standing just where it had stood in their time. The only new additions were a telephone and a modern desk. Here Herr Krupp could be approached without formality by every workman.

He never would accept a title, often remarking, "I would rather be Krupp, the first burgher, than Von Krupp, the last noble." He was 5 feet 8 inches in height, had a high forehead, was sallow complexioned, had an aquiline nose, wore eyeglasses, was portly and did not dress in the mode. It was said of his clothes that they were made by his grandfather's tailor.

In politics he was not so democratic as in social and commercial life, being a member of the National Liberal party. He was elected to the reichstag three times, but when last a candidate was defeated by the Catholic vote, most of his workmen voting against him. On the evening of his first election a great throng from Essen went to the castle to congratulate him. While Herr Krupp was addressing them many of the crowd broke into his wine cellar and helped themselves to rare vintages. "They were connoisseurs," said Herr Krupp when he surveyed the broken bottles. "Ah, well, I suppose my speech was dry!"

He delighted in aquatic sport and every afternoon went to the river Ruhr, where he had built a boathouse, and, in company with an English oarsman employed by him as trainer, he passed an hour or more in rowing.

DEPEW'S CLEVER CAT.

Trick Performed by Tom, the Senator's Wonderful Feline.

Among the cats that may compete in the cat show to be soon held at Washington is a handsome gray fellow belonging to Senator Depew, says the New York Times. The cat bears the name Tom. It is not known whether or not he is named for the senator's distinguished colleague from New York, but it can be said that Tom is clever and tricky and devoted beyond measure to his master and mistress. That Tom can think can scarcely be doubted. He is very sagacious and frequently outwits his master. It is said he has learned to smile at the senator's jokes.

Tom has learned a trick that is often shown to guests at the Depew home. Under the dining room table is an electric bell for the purpose of summoning a servant. Whenever Tom is fastened up in the dining room, he immediately jumps on this button and pushes it with great vigor until some one arrives and lets him out. Whether by accident or otherwise, Tom learned that whenever the button under the table was pushed some one entered the door, thus opening it.

BALDWIN'S NOVEL IDEA.

Famous Horseman Will Move House of His Birth to California.

It was recently announced at Hamilton, O., that E. J. ("Lucky") Baldwin, the California horseman, who recently visited his birthplace near Millville, arranged while at Hamilton to have the house in which he was born removed in pieces to his famous Santa Anita ranch near Los Angeles, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Baldwin, who is seventy-four years old, has a fancy that he wants to spend his last days in the house where he was born.

The structure has a history. Parts of the building were brought to Ohio from Virginia by Baldwin's grandfather, who was the first mail carrier between Cincinnati and Hamilton. The removal of the old house will begin soon.

A Result of Zola's Fate.

The Paris sweeps are having quite a good time of it just now. The tragic death of Zola has created quite a soot scare, and now there is a perfect craze for clean chimneys. Instead of inquiries about the weather, the usual remark after greeting in Paris now is, "Have you had your chimney swept yet?" and, if not, "Remember the fate of Zola."

Plan to Exploit Egypt's Coalfields.

Practical measures are now in progress with a view to exploiting the various coalfields existing in Egypt and elsewhere on the direct eastern route. The Egyptian government has granted concessions for this purpose to Edward Nicholls, an Englishman.

New Use For Crematories.

Crematories for the destruction of the bodies of animals which have died of infectious diseases are to be erected in Silesia.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root**, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Home of Swamp-Root.

And Watch the Calendar.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

Less Than Six Weeks Intervene.

Our Holiday Stock is daily arriving, and soon our store will be full of things practical and things ornamental; things for domestic use and things for personal adornment, that best answer the question now uppermost in your thoughts:

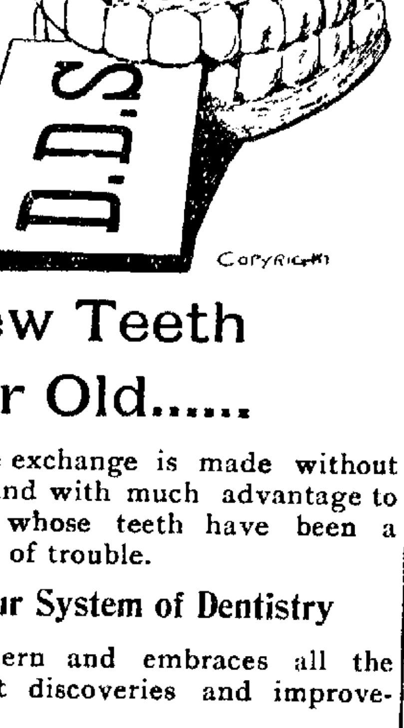
WHAT SHALL I GIVE?

Watch our ads, and our store.

HAWVER,

THE NEW JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.

17 South Erie, (Opera Block) Massillon.



New Teeth For Old......

The exchange is made without pain and with much advantage to those whose teeth have been a source of trouble.

Our System of Dentistry

is modern and embraces all the newest discoveries and improvements.

Carr & Taylor,

Over 10 Cor. Main and Erie Streets.

DR. KUTCHIN, Ex-U. S. Surgeon, Columbus, Ohio.

Is a graduate of two of the leading medical colleges in America. Licensed by the State of Ohio.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL, CONSULT

DOCTOR KUTCHIN

20 Years Experience

Recognized by the entire medical fraternity as the

LEADING AND MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECIALIST IN THE WORLD.

He cures sick men and women, and has an established reputation for honesty and reliability He keeps his promises.

The Bible says. "In the mouths of two or three witnesses shall every word be established." Here are several witnesses.

Dr. Kutchin has hundreds of such testimonials, but never publishes a name unless asked to do so. Read what these cured and happy people have to say.

WHY DON'T YOU SEE THE DOCTOR BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE?

SNATCHED FROM THE JAWS OF DEATH.

I was desperately ill for several years with Brights Disease of the Kidneys. I had as good doctors as I could get in this part of the country, but they did not help me. I was bloated so I could not walk; my feet were swollen so I could only wear a big pair of father's overshoes; I was almost blind, and the doctors gave me up to die.

My father took me to Dr. Kutchin, and while he would not promise to cure me, he gave me treatment. I have doctored with him for 4 months. Now I can go any place and am improving so rapidly that I feel about as well as ever. I cheerfully recommend Dr Kutchin. Will answer letters if stamp is enclosed. MRS. CHARLES YANNAVON, Rittman, Ohio.

THIS FRENCHMAN'S EXPERIENCE IS GOOD READING.

Versailles, O., April, 1901.

For seven years I never drew a well breath. I took Peruna and all the other patent medicines until I had enough bottles in my house to start a drug store. I tried seven or eight local doctors. Nothing ever helped me. Finally I went to see Dr. Kutchin, and he pronounced my disease Bronchial Catarrh. In three months I gained eighteen pounds. I am getting well as fast as a man can.

Dr. Kutchin is very reasonable in his charges and I would have saved hundreds of dollars if I had gone to him sooner. I advise all the sick to doctor with him, for they will never regret it. JOSEPH SAINTHONON.

CURED SEVEN YEARS AGO.

I was in deep trouble 7 years ago. In fact, I was about dead. I had a bad case of catarrh of the stomach and disease of the kidneys. I could not do an hour's work without playing out. I was bloated, nervous, sleepless, with pain in my back and a tired all over feeling. I used to get up in the morning more tired than when I went to bed. Nothing helped me. I had often heard of Dr. Kutchin and I determined to go and see him. He took my case and cured me. I owe my life to him. This was six years ago. I keep well and strong. My advice to the sick is—go and see Dr Kutchin. If he can't do you good he will tell you so. He is reliable in every way, and you can depend on him. I will answer letters enclosing stamp. "G. ABELL, Cortland, O.

ONE PATENT WRITES.

"I was borught up on a farm, but at 20 was a nervous wreck. I was morose, despondent and [illegible], nervous, sunken eyes with dark circles; no ambition; cold hands and feet; memory poor; back weak; dragging feeling in loins; varicocele; palpitation of the heart; hair loose; pimples on face. My hollow cheeks, stooping form and downcast countenance revealed the blight of my existence. Doctors treated me for consumption, but did not help me. I was recomended by a frend to try Doctor Kutchin. His treatment made me a different man. I was radically and permanently cured. My nerves became strong—my blood pure—gained 19 pounds—eyes bright and cheerful—a new life opened up, and I felt myself a man in every respect—mentally and physically."

The doctor has been visiting this county for eight years.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE AT

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, Dec. 23, 1902.

ORRVILLE, NATIONAL HOTEL, TUESDAY, DEC 18

Consultation, examination and advice FREE.

Return visits made every twenty-eight days.

ADDRESS ALL LEETTRS TO DR. H LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS, O

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Mention this paper Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

MAKE Your Fortune Quickly with small capital. Our Daily Forecast of the Stock and Grain market tells you how; mailed free. Opportunity of a lifetime. Send address at once. E. B. JENKINS & CO., 314 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

Direct from our distillery to YOU

Saves Dealers' Profits! Prevents Adulteration!

HAYNER WHISKEY

PURE SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE

4 FULL QUARTS $3.20

EXPRESS CHARGES PAID BY US

OUR OFFER We will ship you, express prepaid, four full quarts of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for $3.20. Try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you can get elsewhere for double the money, send it back at our expense and your $3.20 will be promptly refunded. That's fair, isn't it? Bear in mind this offer is backed by a company with a capital of $500,000.00 paid in full, and the proud reputation of 36 years of continuous success. We are regularly supplying over a quarter of a million satisfied customers, convincing evidence that our whiskey pleases, and that we do just as we say. You run absolutely no risk in accepting our offer, for you get your money back if you are not satisfied with the whiskey after trying it.

Shipment made in a plain, sealed case; no marks of any kind to indicate contents.

Every quart of whiskey we sell is made at our own distillery, and our entire product is sold direct to consumers, saving you the dealers' big profits and avoiding all chance of adulteration. No matter how much you pay you cannot get anything purer or better than HAYNER WHISKEY and yet it costs only $3.20 for four full quarts and we pay the express charges. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded by first mail. Distillery, Troy, O. Established 1866.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO., 229 West Fifth St., DAYTON, OHIO

THE BEE HIVE THE BEE HIVE

Second Anniversary Sale

Starts Tuesday Morning, Dec. 2. Lasts 10 Days.

A Bargain Celebration of the Opening of the New Store Two Years Ago.

OUR second year's business in the New Store Building is just at its close. Two years ago on the 30th of November we opened the doors to the public—a day in the history of the store that we shall always remember. This year we will celebrate the occasion with a

Great 10 Days' Anniversary Sale.

A sale with bargains to make it notable. Rare underprice values will be in the sale and wonderful specials secured recently by our buyers in the markets will be included. It will be a grand array of merchandise attractions that will appeal strongly to economical people and bring throngs of buyers to our counters.

Read the Circulars for Particulars

of a few of the "good things" in the sale—things that most people must have—yet among the offerings at wonderful price inducements.

Remember the Sale Starts Tuesday Morning, Dec. 2,

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEARBY TOWNS.

BARBERTON.

Barberton, Dec. 3.—Schaufula Bros. are enlarging their building to meet the requirements of their increase of business.

Dr. C. Lee Graber, of Mt. Eaton, was a visitor in town Wednesday.

Miss Tressa Kanada and Miss Louisa Bovine, formerly of Mt. Eaton, but now of Barberton, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wampler during the past week.

Philip Saurer moved his family here Tuesday from Rittman.

There are no more cases of smallpox in Barberton.

Engine No. 3, of which F. L. Hunsinger is engineer and August Key fireman, and engine No. 250, Elge Robinson engineer and Mr. Weirich fireman, of the A. & B. railroad, met with a slight wreck here Friday evening. Coming from opposite directions around a curve, they met head on. Neither engineer saw the other train until too late to stop. Both engineeers cut off the steam and turned on the brakes and both crews jumped to save their lives, all escaping uninjured.

GOAT HILL.

Goat Hill, Dec. 2.—William Kipher's shooting match was largely attended Thanksgiving day.

William Huston is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Zupp, of East Greenville, visited the latter's parents last week.

Fred Kipher, of Canton, visited at home over Thanksgiving.

The mines here are running full time.

Nick Christmas has purchased from Canton a fine horse and buggy.

Fred Beck has been on the sick list the past few weeks.

Our sportsmen claim that game is very scarce.

A few from this vicinity attended the play in the Armory in Massillon Thursday evening.

EAST GREENVILLE.

East Greenville, Dec. 2.—The Rev. Rosslyn Davis, of Pittsburg, preached in the Welsh Baptist church, Sunday morning and evening. There was no services in the Congregational church Sunday evening so the church was well filled. A good sermon was preached on the topic, "Love of Christ." Mr. Davis arrived home four weeks ago from Roundervalley, South Wales, where he and his wife visited the home of his aged mother, who is now 78 years old. Mr. Davis came to this country in 1865 and since has made three trips to Wales. He has been married now about fourteen years and last spring he took his wife with him to see the land of his birth. Mr. and Mrs. Davis visited some of the largest cities in Wales, through Merther, Dowlish, Rummey, Cardiff and Swansea, taking in the entire country North and South Wales. Mr. Davis was engaged for four months preaching at different places. At Rummey he visited the grave of the Rev. John Jones, better known as Mathithates throughout Wales and the United States, especially among the Welsh people. The Rev. Mr. Jones had begun to write a book at the time of his death entitled "The Book of Explanation," in the Welsh language.

Thomas Thomas has been promoted from boss driver to mine boss at the Woodland mine. He is to fill the place of David Jones who has been promoted to the position of superintendent.

Reese Lewis moved Monday to Woodland. He has rented his place to Richard Aston, of Massillon.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Dec 3.—William Rhodes, who is now working at Akron, spent Sunday with his family in this village.

Mrs William Scoville and children, of Canal Fulton, visited her former neighbors here last Sunday.

The Dehoff family had a large gathering for their Thanksgiving dinner. Mrs. John Linn, of Canal Fulton, was present and enjoyed the occasion.

December 1 was the seventy-sixth birthday anniversary of Mrs. Margaret Young, which was celebrated by the family and friends at the old homestead, the occasion being a complete surprise to the old lady. After doing justice to an elegant dinner the day was spent in social conversation, recalling the pleasant memories of the past.

The Juniors will hold a dime social at the residence of Mrs. Barbara Dehoff on Saturday evening of this week. Mr. Leavenworth, the impersonator, of Canton, will be present. An interesting programme has been arranged to entertain all. Everybody is invited.

The Newman Sunday school, following the long established custom, will hold its usual Christmas eve exercises. A select committee has full charge and a rare literary treat will be in store for all who may attend.

Several of our people attended the Odd Fellows' banquet at Massillon, Monday evening, and report a very pleasant time.

RIVERDALE.

Riverdale, Dec. 3.—Ira Smith, Mr. Wagner and Ora Rhinehart, of Rockville, accompanied by James Grant, of Massillon, gave the cotton tails and quail a farewell serenade in this vicinity last Saturday.

Beck Brothers sold about forty tons of baled hay to Mr. Loutzenheiser, of Canton, this week.

Mr. Shetler, of Beach City, has leased the Lonas farm, better known as the Parks farm, in this vicinity, and will prospect in the near future for dusky diamonds.

Mr. and Mrs. Mase have gone to Geauga county to visit friends and relatives located there.

Farmers are enjoying a little recreation after a summer's toil, and are feasting on fresh sausage and fried rabbits when Game Warden Dangeleisen is not peeping around the corner.

People in this community in general observed the occasion of Thanksgiving by rejoicing that they enjoyed the privilege of living in this country of prosperity and success.

A number of fat cattle were driven north through this vicinity on last Thursday.

A few farmers from this neighborhood took a trip to Sandyville last week to replenish their flour and feed bins. They say they were well paid for their trip by receiving an honest turnout of No. 1 flour and feed.

CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, Dec. 4. — Master Addy Rohr went to Cleveland last Sunday.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Ries, a daughter.

The Misses Pauline Klein and Hannah Scharr and Mr. and Mrs. August Ehret, of Massillon, spent Sunday at the Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Young pleasantly entertained a jolly crowd at their farm home, one-half mile west of town, on Saturday night. The guests were Massillon friends, who came to surprise Mrs. Young. They brought along well filled baskets and a fine supper was served.

Miss Flora White was agreeably surprised by twenty-five young friends Saturday night at her Sweet Brier cottage home. The time was devoted to games and other diversions.

The season for killing hogs is now at hand, but the "who can beat that" slogan has not yet been heard. General Lee Wilson, who usually raises the biggest hogs in this vicinity, thinks he can hold the championship another year when the total weight of his porkers is made known. It is said that he always is compelled to tear the pen down in order to get his hogs out for the scalding barrel.

About a dozen young ladies disguised themselves in comic costumes Monday night and tendered Miss Myrtle Smith, of East End hill, a great surprise. The hostess proved equal to the occasion and the guests report a fine time.

NORTH LAWRENCE.

North Lawrence, Dec. 4.—The children of the public schools enjoyed the Thanksgiving vacation.

Miss Ruth Nelson, of Massillon, was the guest of Miss Eva Ellis during the vacation.

The Rev. William Hyde, of Orrville, is ably assisting the Rev. J. Mottershead in the series of meetings being held at the M. E. church.

Frank Brown shipped two car loads of cattle east on Saturday. Lawrence is becoming a favorable shipping point. Cattle, swine, grain and baled hay are the exports.

Miss Grace Newstetter, Mrs. Ed Buttermore and daughter paid Canton friends a visit last Friday.

Jacob Lawrence left for Chicago Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Campbell, of Canton, were guests at the home of Mrs. Campbell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Jones, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fisher, of Massillon, were Sunday vistors of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McInnis, parents of Mrs. Fisher.

Miss Edith Harrold, of Massillon, was a guest at the residence of William Ketler this week.

Mrs. J. M. McDowell, of Orrville, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. D. Wampler, of Sixteen, visited Mrs. R. O. Ellis, Monday.

Matthew New, a fireman on the Ft. Wayne railroad, is spending a few days at home.

URBAN HILL.

Urban Hill, Dec. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. John Newstetter, of Canton, spent Thursday of last week with the former's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Batton, of Rittman, are spending several days with their daughter, Mrs. W. S. White.

Buttermore & Newstetter finished threshing December 2.

Miss Mary Wilson, of Massillon, spent Thursday with her brother, Hugh Wilson.

Miss Grace Newstetter, Mrs. E. H. Buttermore and daughter, Grace, spent Friday of last week in Canton.

John Leisy moved his household goods to Clinton on Tuesday

Mr. and Mrs. George Ackerman spent Thangiving in Akron.

Mrs. Lucetta Yockey, of Canal Fulton, is visting Mrs. David Newstetter.

SONNENBERG.

Sonnenberg, Dec. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Elias Augsberger, of Putnam county, are visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Born, to Mr. and Mr. Jacob Nusbaum, a daughter.

David Hostetter on Tuesday went to Holmes county on a business trip.

Miss Tillie Tschantz and Mr. William Hostetter were married last Thursday at the New Salem church.

Daniel Amstutz and Miss Fanny Zaugg were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Welty on Sunday.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Amstutz is on the sick list.

Solomon Schwartz, who has been in the West for the past year, has returned home.

Daniel Bixler has rented the farm of David Moser and will move to it in the spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjaimin Amstutz were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Hostetter on Sunday.

GENOA.

Genoa, Dec. 4.—Farmers are about through husking corn.

Lewis Boli and John Harmon have been doing some carpenter work for Fred Marchand the past week.

The Misses Anna and Metta Ricksecker, of Navarre, were the guests of Miss Elva and Hazel Marchand over Saturday and Sunday.

William Wilson took a trip to Beach City last Sunday and drove one of the Flick Brothers' best mules.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wade, a daughter.

John Wallace will move on the Rice property, in Richville, in the near future.

Church service will be held at Richville next Sunday evening, the Rev. Mr. Snyder, of Canton, will officiate.

Mr. and Mrs Allen Houriet, of Massillon, visited the latter's sister, Mrs. Clara Shell, last Sunday.

SIXTEEN.

Sixteen, Dec. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Walters, of Massillon, spent Sunday at this place.

Warren Erb, of Mansfield, visited his parents here several days last week.

William Jones and family have moved to North Lawrence.

Mrs. Mary Rudy, who has been suffering from lung fever, is convalescent.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wampler is seriously ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Sabina McDowel, at Orrville.

STANWOOD.

Stanwood, Dec. 4.—Peter Rodocker is building an addition to his house.

Adam Weisgerber and Heister Oberlin, who have been drilling in Morgan county, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Oberlin spent Thanksgiving with relatives in Cleveland.

Mrs. Jonathan Stoner and Miss Nellie Stoner are the guests of relatives in Wilmot.

Owing to the scarcity of help many of the farmers have much corn yet unhusked.

Ed Oberlin spent Monday hunting near Justus.

OBITUARY.

EDMUND B. JONES.

Edmund B. Jones, aged 58, died at the home of the Rev. M. Beck, in Sugarcreek township, Monday morning. The cause of death was Bright's disease. The funeral will be held at McFarren church at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. The Rev. Mr. Warner, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Beck, will officiate. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery. The deceased was the son of Dr. and Mrs. John Jones, of Doylestown. He was born in Burlington, N. J. Until obliged to stop work on account of poor health, he was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in its Pittsburg offices, and had been in the company's service for twenty-eight years. At one time he made his home in Massillon. Mr. Jones served with distinction in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania cavalry during the war and was a member of the Union Veteran Legion, Post 72, of Rochester, Pa. Five weeks ago he arrived at the home of the Rev. Mr. Beck, where he died. He is survived by his wife, who was with him when he passed away and who is a cousin of Mrs. Beck

MRS. AMBROSE EHRET.

Word was received at a late hour Wednesday afternoon of the death of Mrs. Ambrose Ehret, of this city, who is visiting at the home of her son, H. Wademan, in Michigan. The children who survive her are Frank and Gustave Ehret, of this city; Mrs. Alice Kelley, of Uhrichsville, and Mrs. Tillie Young, of Canton.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

Officers Elected at Tuesday Evening Session.

Columbus, Dec. 3.—The Anti-Saloon League re-elected the old officers Tuesday evening with the exception of President Whitlock, who was forced to retire because of continued ill health. A president will be elected at the session to be held Wednesday morning. The officers elected are: Vice president, the Rev. Dr. Emory W. Hunt, president of Denison university; state superintendent, the Rev. P. A. Baker, of Columbus; assistant, E. H. Charrington, Columbus; attorney, W. B. Wheeler, Toledo; treasurer, R. S. Brock, Columbus; secretary, Dr. F. A. Wilbur, Mt. Vernon.

Read the "want" columns daily

YOUNG GIRL ELOPES.

Addie Barron, Aged 15, Arrested in Canton.

Canton, Dec. 3.—Addie Barron, aged fifteen years, the daughter of A. J. Barron, said to be a wealthy and influential business man of Dresden, is held by local authorities until an officer from Dresden can reach here and take her in charge. She is accused of eloping with Pete Moore, formerly of Dresden, but now employed in the tin mill here. They are said to have left Dresden together Sunday afternoon and were located in a boarding house here Tuesday evening. The arrest of Moore was also attempted, but he was given the tip when the marshal approached the boarding house and escaped the back way Officers are still looking for him.

DOWN IN TEXAS.

County Officials Cannot Speak English.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 3.—The newly elected officials of Zapata county have just taken charge of their offices and it develops that only two of them, the judge and the county clerk, are able to conduct business in the English tongue. The sheriff, tax assessor, collector and four commissioners and a majority of the deputies appointed speak Spanish fluently, but they are unable to carry on even a short conversation in English. There is no provision of the state law compelling them to do so.

A Tissue Builder, Strength Producer, Flesh Creator, Life Prolonger. Puts life and hope into the human heart. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea does. 35c. Z. T. Baltzly.

AGAINST DEAD BEATS.

Action Taken by the Retail Grocers' Association.

Columbus, Dec. 3.—The State Retail Grocers' Association yesterday voted to adopt what is known as the Toledo plan to protect dealers against dishonest debtors. The grocers of the state will adopt a universal credit system, under which reports upon reliability of grocery purchasers in all cities, villages and hamlets will be published at regular intervals and placed in the hands of all grocers.

WORK IS RESUMED.

Arbitration Commission is in Session at Scranton.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 3.—The entire membership of the anthracite coal strike commission is now here and resumed the hearings at 10 o'clock this morning. Commissioners Watkin, Clark, and Parker, who constitute the sub-committee appointed to carry on the work of the commission during the Thanksgiving adjournment, have been in the city ever since the commission adjourned ten days ago.

NEW TRIAL FOR POWERS.

Now Serving a Life Sentence in Penitentiary.

Frankfort, Ky, Dec. 3.—The appellate court today granted a new trial to Caleb Powers, convicted in the Goebel murder conspiracy and sentenced to life imprisonment.

When in doubt as to which is the best way to get new business, use the advertising columns of THE EVENING INDEPENDENT.

Life

Renewed. Left Side Badly Affected.

Liable to Paralytic Stroke.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Gave Me New Life.

"This is to certify that I have used Dr. Miles' Remedies quite extensively, especially the Restorative Nervine, which has done wonders for me. Six years ago I had nervous prostration and again three years ago, at which time I began taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. I kept taking it for six months and have taken an occasional dose during the last two years. I am practically a new man and feel that I have been given a new lease of life. I used to have very bad attacks of stomach trouble but since using the Nervine I can eat most anything I want with impunity. I was examined in Omaha by a noted German doctor three years ago. He told me I was liable to a paralytic stroke any moment; that my whole left side was badly affected. That was just before I began taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. My work for two years and a half has been very trying on my nerves. I am a presiding elder, traveling my districts at the rate of ten thousand miles a year, preaching on an average of five times a week, besides many business meetings, and the multitudinous cares of my work in general. Thanks to Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine I have been gaining in flesh despite this hard work until now I weigh a hundred and ninety-six pounds, nearly twenty pounds more than in all my life. I preach Nervine wherever I go to those afflicted with nerve, heart or stomach trouble."—Rev. M. D. Myers, Presiding Elder, Free Methodist Church, Correctionville, Ia.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

STAMPING OUT DISEASE.

Scores of Veterinary Surgeons Now at Work.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Official notice of the action of the British government prohibiting the landing of live stock from the New England states was received at the department of agriculture today. Acting Secretary of Agriculture Willis L. Moore today ordered about twenty veterinary surgeons in the bureau of animal industry in various sections of western cities to proceed to New England to augment the force of experts already at work there fighting the epidemic. This force will also be added to by the inspectors relieved from duty owing to the cessation of exportations to Great Britain. It is not yet known where the epidemic originated.

Cures croup, sore throat, pulmonary troubles—Monarch over pain of every sort. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

To the Canadian Northwest—Low Rate Excursions

on November 18, December 2 and 16, via Chicago & North-Western Ry., from Chicago, one fare plus $2.00 round trip, with liberal return limits and stop-over privileges. Four fast trains daily: 9:00 a. m., 6:30 p. m., 8:00 p. m. and 10:00 p. m., making direct connections with all lines at St. Paul and Minneapolis. For full particulars apply to your nearest ticket agent or address A. F Cleveland, 234 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

One-Way Colonist Tickets.

On the first and third Tuesday of each month until April 30, 1903, one-way second class Colonist tickets will be sold by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway from Chicago to points in South Dakota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Eastern Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Southwestern Missouri at about one-half regular rates.

ROUND-TRIP HOME-SEEKERS' TICKETS

During the same period round trip Home-seekers' excursion tickets will be sold by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway on the first and third Tuesday of each month, good to return within 21 days from date of sale, to many points in Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota, North Dakota and other western and southwestern states.

For further information apply to any coupon ticket agent, or address E. G. Hayden, Traveling Passenger Agent, 217-218 Williamson Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

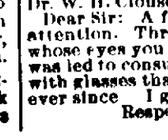
The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat,	72
Loose hay, per ton	$8–$10
Baled hay	$11 00
Straw, per ton	$5 00 6 00
Corn (new)	45–50
Corn (old)	70
Oats (new)	30–32
Clover Seed	4 00–5 05
Salt, per barrel	$ 1 00
Timothy Seed	1 50
Rye, per bu	50
Barley	50
Flax seed	1 50
Wool (best medium)	13–20
Wool (fine)	12–14
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs	1 10
Middlings, per 100 lbs	1 20
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Apples	50–60
Potatoes, per bushel	40–45
White beans	2 25
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	22–25
Eggs (fresh)	24
Spring Chickens, live per lb	10
Chickens, dressed per lb	13
Turkeys, dressed, 15c; Live	11–12
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Ham	13
Shoulder	11
Lard	11

DR. CLOUSE, Specialist

At the Conrad Hotel, Tuesday, December 9
From 9 a m. to 3 p. m
And Every Tuesday, Same Hours.
All EXAMINATIONS FREE.



Home office 302 N. Cleveland Avenue, Cor. Fourth street, Canton, O.

A Special Discount will be Given on all Glasses Fitted on that Day

All Work Guaranteed.

All Operations of the Eye Done,

Blindness due to Cataracts removed without pain.

Crooked Eyes Straightened.

Artificial Eyes kept in stock

Catarrh of Ears, Nose, Throat and Lungs cured by our new

HOME TREATMENT.

TESTIMONIALS:

Having been blind in my right eye for a long time, I then had it fully restored by an operation done by Dr. Clouse.
MRS. LIDA ENDINGER, Crystal Springs, O.

Thanks to Dr. Clouse. He restored my sight. "I was blind but now I see." Dr. Clouse, specialist of Canton, Ohio, who is at the Conrad hotel each Tuesday, restored the sight of my left eye which had been blind for several years. I am 72 years old and can see again as when young.
MRS JOHN OSTHEIMER,
84 W. Main St., Massillon, Ohio.

Dr. Clouse, Specialist, restored the sight of my right eye by an operation after other doctors had given it up.
ALBERT CLOUSER, New Berlin, O.

Dr. Clouse, Specialist, saved an eye for me three years ago, after a number of doctors including a specialist of Cleveland, wanted to remove it, and it has given me no trouble since.
AUSTIN KOEHN, Canton, Ohio.
PROMINENT WOOSTER INSTRUCTOR.

Wooster, O., June 2, 1902.
Dr. W. H. Clouse, Canton, O.
Dear Sir: A few years ago my eyes needed attention. Through the influence of friends whose eyes you had treated successfully, I was led to consult you You fitted my eyes with glasses that have helped me very much ever since I gladly testify to your success.
Respectfully yours.
NELSON SAUVAIN.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Dec. 2, 1902:

LADIES.	
Bigelow, Miss L.	Klimpelur, Mrs. B. M.
Flegenshu, Miss M.	Lee, Miss Murtel
Garius, Miss Ella	Lever Miss Mabel
Heffner, Miss E.	Linard, Mrs, Lenora
Jenkins, Miss May	Young, Miss
MEN.	
Bassitt, Thomas	Heyer, Edward
Burnes, James	Henry, A. B.
Clapper, Geo.	Howard, A. R.
Clause, Elmer	Kendrick, Louise
Crofut, Lawrence	King, M. H.
Culler, Jesse	League, Clarence
Daily, John	Miller, L. S.
Daneskey, F.	Milton, J.
Donohue, Edward	Neal, Marshall
Einstein, S. H.	Rowland, Chas.
Fair, John	Seifert, F.
Fisher, Newton	Sells, F E.
Foley, John G.	Sharp, G. V.
Fox, W. C.	Sholter, F.
Frick, Anthony	Stansbury, Dr. D. V. S.
Grossweiler, William	Ward, Geo.
Hall, Joseph	Wisman, Walter
Hearold, E. W.	Wood, W. J.
FIRMS.	
Von Gerichten Art Glass Co.	
FOREIGN.	
Hamilton, L. E.	Sittk, Mav
Rejario, Morelli	

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty five cents a bottle.

Christmas Offerings

IN OUR

= Different = Departments

A grand array of wearing apparel in

Suits and Overcoats, Hats and Furnishings.

Let us suggest to you to make your purchases early to select the cream before the assortment is broken.

Our line of Furnishings comprise everything that is new and up to date in fine

Neckwear, Underwear, Hosiery, Silk Mufflers, Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, (Ladies' & Gents') **Shirts, Gloves,**

And numerous other lines.

See our line of

Trunks, Suit Cases and Golf Hand Bags.

THE BOSTON

ONE-PRICE

Clothing House

26 S. Erie St.

NewspaperARCHIVE®